E/1995/95

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1995
New York, 1 and 7-10 February 1995

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1995
New York, 4 and 5 May, 1 and 6 June 1995

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1995
Geneva, 26 June-28 July 1995

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1995
New York, 25 October, 2 November and 12 December 1995

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1995

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

UNITED NATIONS

E/1995/95

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

In 1995, the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council are being published in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 1*.

E/1995/95

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CONTENTS

Page

Agenda of the organizational session for 1995 1

Agenda of the substantive session of 1995 2

Resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council 5

Resolutions:

Organizational session for 1995 (resolution 1995/1) 11

Substantive session of 1995 (resolutions 1995/2-1995/63) 11

Resumed substantive session of 1995 (resolution 1995/64). 63

Decisions:

Organizational session for 1995 (decisions 1995/201-1995/218) 65

Resumed organizational session for 1995 (decisions 1995/219-1995/227) 71

Substantive session of 1995 (decisions 1995/228-1995/316). 75

Resumed substantive session of 1995 (decisions 1995/317-1995/326) . . . 93

AGENDA OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1995

Adopted by the Council at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 7 February 1995

1. Election of the Bureau.[a]
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Committee for Development Planning.
5. Transformation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme into an Executive Board.
6. Full participation by the European Community in the Commission on Sustainable Development.
7. Elections, nominations and confirmations.
8. Agenda for development.
9. Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS).
10. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions: human rights questions.[b]

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[a] Item considered also at the resumed session.

[b] Item added at the 7th meeting, on 4 May 1995.

AGENDA OF THE SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1995

Adopted by the Council at its 12th plenary meeting, on 26 June 1995

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.[a]

High-level segment

2. Development of Africa, including the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s.

Coordination segment

3. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:
    (*a*) Coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system and implementation of the results of the major international conferences organized by the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;[a]
    (*b*) Implementation of the agreed conclusions of the 1994 coordination segment of the Council relating to (i) science and technology for development and (ii) international cooperation within the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

4. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
    (*a*) United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund;
    (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*c*) World Food Programme;
    (*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

General segment

5. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:
    (*a*) Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance;
    (*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
    (*c*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations;
    (*d*) Human rights questions;[a]
    (*e*) Advancement of women;[a]
    (*f*) Social development questions;[a]
    (*g*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
    (*h*) Narcotic drugs;
    (*i*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
6. Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:
    (*a*) Sustainable development;
    (*b*) Trade and development;
    (*c*) Food and agricultural development;
    (*d*) Science and technology for development;
    (*e*) Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;[a]
    (*f*) International migration and development;
    (*g*) Human settlements;

    (*h*) Environment;
    (*i*) Desertification and drought;
    (*j*) Transport of dangerous goods;
    (*k*) Women in development;
    (*l*) Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);
    (*m*) International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;
    (*n*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;
    (*o*) Statistics;
    (*p*) Energy;
    (*q*) Public administration and development.[c]

7. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.
8. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.
9. Coordination questions:
    (*a*) Reports of the coordination bodies;
    (*b*) International cooperation in the field of information systems;
    (*c*) Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health;
    (*d*) Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera.
10. Non-governmental organizations.
11. United Nations University.
12. Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields:
    (*a*) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997;
    (*b*) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for the biennium 1996-1997.[a]

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[c] Consideration of item postponed until 1996.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

CONTENTS

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
	Organizational session for 1995			
1995/1	International cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities (E/1995/L.5)	3	10 February 1995	11
	Substantive session of 1995			
1995/2	Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (E/1995/L.24/Rev.1)	6 (*l*)	3 July 1995	11
1995/3	Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1997-1998 (E/1995/107)	4	13 July 1995	12
1995/4	Science and technology for development (E/1995/31)	6 (*d*)	19 July 1995	13
1995/5	Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/1995/56)	6 (*j*)	19 July 1995	15
1995/6	Role of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in the development of a harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals for implementing chapter 19 of Agenda 21 (E/1995/56)	6 (*j*)	19 July 1995	16
1995/7	2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme (E/1995/28)	6 (*o*)	19 July 1995	17
1995/8	Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	18
1995/9	Guidelines for the prevention of urban crime (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	19
1995/10	Criminal justice action to combat the organized smuggling of illegal migrants across national boundaries (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	20
1995/11	Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	22
1995/12	Establishment of a clearing-house for international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	23
1995/13	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	24
1995/14	Action against corruption (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	25
1995/15	Technical cooperation and interregional advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	27
1995/16	Integration of demand reduction initiatives into a cohesive strategy to combat drug abuse (E/1995/29)	5 (*h*)	24 July 1995	28
1995/17	Enhanced regional cooperation to reduce the risks of drug abuse (E/1995/29)	5 (*h*)	24 July 1995	29
1995/18	Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers (E/1995/29)	5 (*h*)	24 July 1995	30
1995/19	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs (E/1995/29)	5 (*h*)	24 July 1995	30
1995/20	Measures to strengthen international cooperation to prevent diversion of substances listed in table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and used in the illicit manufacture of stimulants and other psychotropic substances (E/1995/29)	5 (*h*)	24 July 1995	31
1995/21	International Year of Older Persons: towards a society for all ages (E/1995/24)	5 (*f*)	24 July 1995	32
1995/22	Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/1995/40)	7	24 July 1995	33
1995/23	Implementation of phase II of the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (E/1995/40 and E/1995/SR.50)	7	24 July 1995	33
1995/24	Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1996-1997 (E/1995/40 and E/1995/SR.50)	7	24 July 1995	34
1995/25	Establishment of a committee on energy within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/1995/40 and E/1995/SR.50)	7	24 July 1995	35
1995/26	Establishment of a committee on water resources within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/1995/40 and E/1995/SR.50)	7	24 July 1995	36
1995/27	Implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	36

Resolution number	Title	Agenda item	Date of adoption	Page
1995/28	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (E/1995/26)	5 (*e*)	24 July 1995	41
1995/29	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (E/1995/26 and E/1995/SR.50)	5 (*e*)	24 July 1995	42
1995/30	Palestinian women (E/1995/26)	5 (*e*)	25 July 1995	43
1995/31	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2 and E/1995/SR.52)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	43
1995/32	Establishment of a working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	44
1995/33	Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	44
1995/34	Question of human rights and states of emergency (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2 and E/1995/SR.52)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	44
1995/35	Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the basic measures needed for their prevention and eradication (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	45
1995/36	Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	45
1995/37	Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	45
1995/38	Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	45
1995/39	Annual sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1995/L.21)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	45
1995/40	Strengthening of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/1995/L.34 and E/1995/SR.56)	5 (*h*)	27 July 1995	46
1995/41	Provision of assistance for the repair of war damage in the Republic of Yemen (E/1995/L.35 and E/1995/SR.56)	5 (*a*)	27 July 1995	46
1995/42	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (E/1995/L.41)	5 (*a*)	27 July 1995	46
1995/43	Assistance for the reconstruction of Madagascar following the natural disasters of 1994 (E/1995/L.48 and E/1995/SR.56)	5 (*a*)	27 July 1995	47
1995/44	Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development (E/1995/L.46 and E/1995/SR.56)	5 (*a*)	27 July 1995	47
1995/45	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/1995/L.51 and E/1995/SR.56)	5 (*e*)	27 July 1995	48
1995/46	Water supply and sanitation (E/1995/L.36 and E/1995/SR.56)	6 (*m*)	27 July 1995	48
1995/47	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction			
	A (E/1995/L.38)	6 (*n*)	27 July 1995	49
	B (E/1995/L.50)	6 (*n*)	27 July 1995	49
1995/48	Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/1995/L.37 and E/1995/SR.56)	7	27 July 1995	51
1995/49	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan (E/1995/L.42)	8	28 July 1995	52
1995/50	Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment (E/1995/L.65)	4	28 July 1995	52
1995/51	Overall guidance on operational activities for development to the United Nations funds and programmes (E/1995/L.66)	4	28 July 1995	53
1995/52	Middle East peace process (E/1995/L.39)	7	28 July 1995	54
1995/53	Consumer protection (E/1995/L.27 and E/1995/SR.57)	6	28 July 1995	55
1995/54	Science and technology for development (E/1995/L.59)	6 (*d*)	28 July 1995	55
1995/55	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/1995/L.61)	6 (*e*)	28 July 1995	56
1995/56	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/1995/L.62 and E/1995/SR.57)	5 (*a*)	28 July 1995	57
1995/57	Capital punishment (E/1995/L.47 and E/1995/SR.57)	5 (*g*)	28 July 1995	57
1995/58	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/1995/L.53/Rev.1)	5 (*c*)	28 July 1995	58
1995/59	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/1995/L.56)	5 (*b*)	28 July 1995	59
1995/60	Social development (E/1995/L.64 and E/1995/SR.57)	5 (*f*)	28 July 1995	61
1995/61	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States (E/1995/L.57 and E/1995/SR.56)	9 (*b*)	28 July 1995	62

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1995/62	Tobacco or health (E/1995/L.63 and E/1995/SR.57)	9 (*c*)	28 July 1995	62
1995/63	Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera (E/1995/L.54 and E/1995/SR.57)	9 (*d*)	28 July 1995	63

Resumed substantive session of 1995

1995/64	World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (E/1995/L.69 and E/1995/SR.59)	5 (*f*)	2 November 1995	63

DECISIONS

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*

Organizational session for 1995

1995/201	Full participation of the European Community in the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1994/L.51)	6	8 February 1995	65
1995/202	Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions (E/1995/SR.4)	7	9 February 1995	65
1995/203	High-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1995 (E/1995/L.2)	2 and 3	10 February 1995	66
1995/204	Coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1995 (E/1995/L.2)	2 and 3	10 February 1995	66
1995/205	Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1995 of the Economic and Social Council (26 June–28 July 1995) (E/1995/L.2)	2 and 3	10 February 1995	66
1995/206	Regional cooperation (E/1995/L.2)	2 and 3	10 February 1995	67
1995/207	Consideration of reports of intergovernmental bodies (E/1995/L.2)			
	A. Report of the Trade and Development Board	2 and 3	10 February 1995	67
	B. Reports of the Commission on Human Settlements and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	2 and 3	10 February 1995	67
	C. Report of the World Food Council	2 and 3	10 February 1995	67
1995/208	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1996 (E/1995/L.2)	2 and 3	10 February 1995	67
1995/209	Commission on Population and Development and periodicity of its meetings (E/1995/L.2)	2 and 3	10 February 1995	68
1995/210	Dates of the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/1995/L.2)	2 and 3	10 February 1995	68
1995/211	Dates of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/1995/L.2)	2 and 3	10 February 1995	68
1995/212	Dates of the Twelfth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance (E/1995/L.2)	2 and 3	10 February 1995	69
1995/213	Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment (E/1995/L.4 and E/1995/SR.5)	3	10 February 1995	69
1995/214	Consideration of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development in the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment (E/1995/SR.5)	3	10 February 1995	70
1995/215	Committee for Development Planning (E/1995/L.3)	4	10 February 1995	70
1995/216	Agenda for development (E/1995/SR.5)	8	10 February 1995	70
1995/217	Extraordinary additional session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1995/8 and E/1995/L.1)	2	10 February 1995	70
1995/218	Postponement of the 1995 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and of the second session of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of the Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1995/SR.6)	2	10 February 1995	71

Resumed organizational session for 1995

1995/219	Situation of human rights in Burundi (E/1995/L.12)	2	4 May 1995	71
1995/220	1995 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the second session of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1995/SR.7)	2	4 May 1995	71
1995/221	Elections and nominations (E/1995/SR.8, 10 and 11)	7	4 May and 1 and 6 June 1995	71
1995/222	Documentation (E/1995/L.15)	2	5 May 1995	73
1995/223	Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (E/1995/L.16)	9	5 May 1995	73
1995/224	Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment (E/1995/L.17)	3	5 May 1995	73
1995/225	Informal consultations on the draft platform for action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (E/1995/77 and Add.1)	2	1 June 1995	73
1995/226	Establishment of an open-ended ad hoc intergovernmental panel on forests of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1995/72 and Add.1)	3	1 June 1995	73

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1995/227	Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and reconstitution of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes as the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/1995/14 and Add.1)	5	6 June 1995	73
	Substantive session of 1995			
1995/228	Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 1995 and other organizational matters (E/1995/SR.12 and 30)	1	26 June and 7 July 1995	75
1995/229	Accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Fourth World Conference on Women (E/1995/SR.17 and 47)	1	29 June and 21 July 1995	75
1995/230	Elections and appointments (E/1995/SR.38 and 56)	1	13 and 27 July 1995	75
1995/231	United Nations Population Fund: institutional arrangements (E/1995/SR.38)	4	13 July 1995	75
1995/232	Office to Combat Desertification and Drought (E/1995/SR.38)	4	13 July 1995	76
1995/233	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (E/1995/SR.38)	4	13 July 1995	76
1995/234	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions (E/1995/SR.41 and 44)	6	17 and 19 July 1995	76
1995/235	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1995/SR.41)	6 (*a*)	17 July 1995	76
1995/236	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-eighth session and provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission (E/1995/27)	6 (*e*)	17 July 1995	77
1995/237	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Commission (E/1995/31)	6 (*d*)	19 July 1995	77
1995/238	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (E/1995/SR.44)	6 (*n*)	19 July 1995	77
1995/239	Report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission (E/1995/28)	6 (*o*)	19 July 1995	77
1995/240	Report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its special session and provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Committee (E/1995/25 and Corr.1)	6 (*p*)	19 July 1995	78
1995/241	Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	78
1995/242	Organization of the work of the fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	78
1995/243	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifth session of the Commission (E/1995/30)	5 (*g*)	24 July 1995	79
1995/244	Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1995/29)	5 (*h*)	24 July 1995	80
1995/245	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/1995/29)	5 (*h*)	24 July 1995	80
1995/246	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1995/29)	5 (*h*)	24 July 1995	80
1995/247	Reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1995/29/Corr.1)	5 (*h*)	24 July 1995	80
1995/248	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission (E/1995/24)	5 (*f*)	24 July 1995	80
1995/249	Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/1995/24)	5 (*f*)	24 July 1995	81
1995/250	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/1995/SR.50)	7	24 July 1995	81
1995/251	Tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and world programme of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond (E/1995/SR.50)	5 (*f*)	24 July 1995	81
1995/252	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission (E/1995/26)	5 (*e*)	24 July 1995	82
1995/253	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/1995/SR.51)	5 (*e*)	25 July 1995	82
1995/254	Use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	82
1995/255	Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	82
1995/256	Effects on the full enjoyment of human rights of the economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt and, in particular, of the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	82

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1995/257	Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	83
1995/258	The right to development (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	83
1995/259	Promoting the realization of the right to adequate housing (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	83
1995/260	Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	83
1995/261	Work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	83
1995/262	Permanent forum for indigenous people in the United Nations (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	83
1995/263	Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	84
1995/264	Special process dealing with the problem of missing persons in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	84
1995/265	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	84
1995/266	Question of enforced disappearances (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	84
1995/267	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	84
1995/268	Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	85
1995/269	Advisory services and the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	85
1995/270	Assistance to States in strengthening the rule of law (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	85
1995/271	Situation of human rights in Cambodia (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	85
1995/272	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	85
1995/273	Internally displaced persons (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	85
1995/274	Human rights and disability (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	85
1995/275	Composition of the staff of the Centre for Human Rights (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	86
1995/276	Respect for the universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	86
1995/277	Situation of human rights in Cuba (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	86
1995/278	Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	86
1995/279	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	86
1995/280	Situation of human rights in Zaire (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	86
1995/281	Situation of human rights in Haiti (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	86
1995/282	Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	87
1995/283	Situation of human rights in Myanmar (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	87
1995/284	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	87
1995/285	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	87
1995/286	Situation of human rights in Iraq (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	87
1995/287	Situation of human rights in the Sudan (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	87
1995/288	Adverse effects on the enjoyment of human rights of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	87
1995/289	Question of integrating the human rights of women into the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	87
1995/290	Situation of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	88
1995/291	Situation of human rights in Burundi (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	88
1995/292	Situation of human rights in Rwanda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	88
1995/293	Evaluation of the human rights programme of the United Nations system, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	88
1995/294	World conference against racism, racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia and other related contemporary forms of intolerance (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	88
1995/295	Human rights and income distribution (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	88
1995/296	Dates of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	89
1995/297	Protection of the heritage of indigenous people (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	89

Decision number	Title	Agenda item	Date of adoption	Page
1995/298	Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	89
1995/299	The right to a fair trial (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2 and E/1995/SR.52)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	89
1995/300	Traditional practices affecting the health of women and children (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	89
1995/301	Organization of the work of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	90
1995/302	Payment of honoraria to members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights			90
	A (E/1995/22 and Corr.1)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	90
	B (E/1995/L.21)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	90
1995/303	Resources to enable the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to obtain access to specialized expertise in its work (E/1995/L.21)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1995	90
1995/304	General review of arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations (E/1995/83)	10	26 July 1995	90
1995/305	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/1995/108, E/1995/L.43 and E/1995/SR.54)	10	26 and 27 July 1995	90
1995/306	Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1997 (E/1995/108)	10	27 July 1995	91
1995/307	Resumed 1995 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1995/108)	10	27 July 1995	92
1995/308	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1995/SR.55)	10	27 July 1995	92
1995/309	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council under coordination questions (E/1995/SR.56)	9	27 July 1995	92
1995/310	Report of the Council of the United Nations University for 1994 (E/1995/SR.56)	11	27 July 1995	92
1995/311	Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields (E/1995/SR.56)	12	27 July 1995	92
1995/312	Terms of office of members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/1995/L.40 and E/1995/SR.56)	6 (*d*)	27 July 1995	92
1995/313	International migration and development (E/1995/L.29)	6 (*f*)	27 July 1995	92
1995/314	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council under social, humanitarian and human rights questions (E/1995/SR.57)	5	28 July 1995	93
1995/315	Programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1995/SR.57)	12	28 July 1995	93
1995/316	Dates of the 1995 meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1995/SR.57)	1	28 July 1995	93
	Resumed substantive session of 1995			
1995/317	Applications from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for participation in the open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (E/1995/124 and Add.1 and E/1995/SR.58)	5 (*d*)	25 October and 2 November 1995	93
1995/318	Future sessions of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1995/L.68)	12 (*b*)	25 October 1995	94
1995/319	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1996 and 1997 in the economic, social and related fields (E/1995/SR.58)	12 (*b*)	25 October 1995	94
1995/320	Membership of the Commission on Population and Development (E/1995/SR.60)	6 (*e*)	12 December 1995	95
1995/321	Coordination segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 1996 (E/1995/SR.60)	3 (*a*)	12 December 1995	95
1995/322	Arrangements governing the framework for cooperation between the United Nations and the World Trade Organization and regarding the status of the International Trade Centre (E/1995/SR.60)	3	12 December 1995	95
1995/323	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (E/1995/SR.60)	5 (*e*)	12 December 1995	95
1995/324	Special session of the Commission for Social Development in 1996 (E/1995/SR.60)	5 (*f*)	12 December 1995	95
1995/325	Public administration and development (E/1995/SR.60)	6 (*q*)	12 December 1995	95
1995/326	Elections (E/1995/SR.60)	1	12 December 1995	96

RESOLUTIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1995

1995/1. International cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, by which the Assembly established guidelines for the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, by which the Assembly decided upon further measures to strengthen the Council, in particular as regards the high-level segment of its substantive session,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 48/12 of 28 October 1993 and 49/168 of 23 December 1994, in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to address at its high-level segment in 1995 the issue of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities,

Reiterating that it will continue to consider one or more major economic and/or social policy themes at its high-level segment,

Strongly recommends that, at its organizational session for 1996, the issue of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities be considered as a theme for the high-level segment of the Council's substantive session of 1996.

6th plenary meeting
10 February 1995

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1995

1995/2. Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1994/24 of 26 July 1994 concerning the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) which was established to provide an internationally coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, to provide global leadership in response to the epidemic and to achieve and promote global consensus on policy and programmatic approaches to the fight against HIV/AIDS,

Recalling also that the Programme is charged with promoting broad-based political and social mobilization to prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS within countries, ensuring that national responses involve a wide range of sectors and institutions and advocating greater political commitment in responding to the epidemic at the global and country levels, including the mobilization and allocation of adequate resources for HIV/AIDS-related activities,

Emphasizing the urgent need to make the Programme operational as soon as possible, but no later than January 1996,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,[1] which will be of assistance in the further consideration of the operations of the new Programme, while recognizing the modifications that have been made to the arrangements set out in the report, as outlined by the Chairperson of the Committee, and the need for the Programme to operate in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 1994/24;

2. *Endorses* the arrangements outlined in section VI of the report of the Committee (Governance and management) and decides to add the following to the functions of the Programme Coordination Board listed in paragraph 101 of the report:

(*a*) To establish broad policies and priorities for the Programme, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992;

(*b*) To make recommendations to the co-sponsoring organizations regarding their activities in support of the Programme, including those of mainstreaming;

3. *Requests* the Programme Coordination Board to give detailed consideration to the report of the Committee and to agree on the modalities for implementation of the arrangements set out in that report, taking into account the changes referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

4. *Calls upon* the co-sponsoring organizations, as soon as possible, to finalize and sign a legal document in the form of a memorandum of understanding outlining the responsibilities and functions of the co-sponsors, consistent with the provisions of Council resolution 1994/24, and to submit that document to the Council, through the Programme Coordination Board at its first substantive session, for consideration at a resumed session;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to report on the status of implementation of the new programme, through the Board, to the Council early in 1996;

6. *Decides* that each of the six co-sponsors will participate in the work of the Programme Coordination Board and have full rights, except the right to vote;

7. *Decides also* that five non-governmental organizations will be invited to take part in the work of the Pro-

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[1] See E/1995/71.

gramme Coordination Board, in accordance with the report on the informal consultations on arrangements with regard to the participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Board, submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations and annexed to the present resolution;

8. *Calls upon* each of the six co-sponsoring organizations to give their full support to the establishment of, transition to and smooth functioning of the Programme;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments, international institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to support the Programme with adequate contributions to its resources;

10. *Decides* that the participation, as observers, of Member States and non-member States that are not members of the Board, in the work of the Board, should be consistent with the rules of procedure of the Council.

21st plenary meeting
3 July 1995

ANNEX

Arrangements for the participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Programme Coordination Board of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS): report on the informal consultation of the Economic and Social Council

1. The meeting on 9 June 1995 considered the question of the final arrangements for the Programme Coordination Board of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), particularly the participation of non-governmental organizations, and the report of the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. The Board is a governance structure composed of Member States, with the participation of the six co-sponsors and eligible non-governmental organizations.

2. The deliberations of the meeting are summarized in the following terms:

(*a*) Non-governmental organizations would be invited to take part in the work of the Programme Coordination Board. Such invitations would need to be reviewed periodically. Non-governmental organizations invited should be those either in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or in relationship with one of the six co-sponsoring organizations or on the roster of non-governmental organizations dealing with matters pertaining to HIV/AIDS, in accordance with the rules, procedures and well-established practice of the United Nations system;

(*b*) The process of identification of the non-governmental organizations that sought to participate in the work of the Programme Coordination Board would be determined by the non-governmental organizations themselves. The Board would formally approve the nomination of those organizations;

(*c*) There would be five such non-governmental participants, three from developing countries and two from developed countries and countries with economies in transition;

(*d*) In making the selection, non-governmental organizations would be encouraged to seek competent and relevant representatives, for example participation by groups concerned with economic and social development and groups representing people affected by HIV/AIDS;

(*e*) The need for rotation among non-governmental organizations was recognized; the appointment of an individual organization should not exceed three years;

(*f*) Non-governmental organizations would be advised of the terms and conditions of their participation. It would be made clear to them that such participation would include:

A seat at the table with six representatives of the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations and the twenty-two Member States;

Non-governmental organizations would be able to speak;

Non-governmental organizations would have no negotiating role;

Non-governmental organizations would not participate in any part of the formal decision-making process, including the right to vote, which is reserved for representatives of Governments;

(*g*) These arrangements for the participation of non-governmental organizations are not to be regarded as setting a precedent;

(*h*) Funding would be made available for the representatives of developing countries and for each of the three non-governmental organizations from developing countries to cover the costs of one representative each to attend meetings of the Programme Coordination Board. Such funds would cover the cost of daily subsistence allowance and travel only and would be based on existing eligibility criteria.

3. It was also recommended that the Economic and Social Council should review the Programme at its organizational session for 1996.

1995/3. Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1997-1998

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the comments of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme concerning the minimum target for voluntary contributions to the Programme for the period 1997-1998,[2]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2462 (XXIII) and 2682 (XXV) of 20 December 1968 and 11 December 1970, in which the Assembly recognized the experience gained by the World Food Programme in the field of multilateral food aid,

1. *Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to undertake the preparations necessary for the announcement of pledges at the Seventeenth Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme.

38th plenary meeting
13 July 1995

ANNEX

Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1997-1998

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme was to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Noting that the Programme was reviewed by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its thirty-seventh session and by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/3 of 13 July 1995 and the comments of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,[2]

Recognizing the value of multilateral food aid as implemented by the World Food Programme since its inception and the necessity for continuing its action both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. *Establishes* a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of 1.3 billion United States dollars for the period 1997-1998;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure that the target is fully attained;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at Headquarters in 1996.

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[2] See E/1995/96.

1995/4. Science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the unique role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as a global forum for the examination of science and technology questions, for improving understanding of science and technology policies for development and for the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the United Nations system, all in relation to development,

Recognizing also that the Commission, in carrying out its work, should pay special attention to the needs and requirements of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and that it should also take into consideration the relevant problems of countries with economies in transition,

Noting the efforts of the Commission to adopt a new working style consisting of panels and working groups that take advantage of the available expertise of representatives of States Members of the Commission and have responsibility for preparing draft reports for consideration by the Commission,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports prepared by the panels and working groups of the Commission, pursuant to decisions taken at its first session, entitled "Science and technology for basic needs: a bridge",[3] "Science and technology for sustainable human development: the gender dimension",[4] "Science and technology for integrated land management"[5] and "Strengthening of linkages between the national research and development systems and industrial sectors",[6] and the recommendations contained therein,

Noting also the other relevant documents submitted to the Commission for consideration at its second session,[7]

Recognizing the need to focus the future inter-sessional activities of the Commission on a limited number of substantive themes,

Recognizing also that information and communication are important requisites for planning, development and decision-making in science and technology, and also recognizing the far-reaching implications of information technologies for society,

Basic needs, gender, land management, research and development, industrialization, coordination, financing and other matters arising from the first session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the work programme for the inter-sessional period 1995-1997

1. *Invites* Governments to undertake systematic reviews of each major component of their macroeconomic policy frameworks and to take measures to address any unwarranted disincentives for healthy and progressive informal and small and medium-sized productive sectors, and to create an enabling environment for the scientific and technological community to take initiatives to link technologies, in a participatory manner, with entrepreneurs from those sectors;

2. *Decides* to draw the attention of Member States to the importance of targeted research and development and the application of science and technology in helping to satisfy basic needs, requests the relevant United Nations bodies and donor organizations to assist interested countries in formulating policies and action plans to implement, evaluate and improve efforts for that purpose, and requests Member States and relevant organizations to report on the outcome of those endeavours to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its third session;

3. *Decides* that the Commission should assist the United Nations system in identifying and promoting replicable demonstration activities and programmes, involving different countries from diverse regions, that apply science and technology to the satisfaction of basic needs, and recommends that the operational mechanisms of the United Nations system, including the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat, the regional commissions and other relevant organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme, disseminate information and facilitate the application of science and technology in meeting basic needs;

4. *Recognizes* that the role of the United Nations in promoting better awareness of relationships between gender and science and technology is crucial, and requests the Secretary-General and United Nations organs and bodies to consider and take the necessary action to implement the recommendations addressed to the United Nations system contained in the report of the Panel on the Gender Implications of Science and Technology for Developing Countries,[8] and to report thereon to the Commission at its subsequent sessions;

5. *Recommends* that all Governments adopt the Declaration of Intent on Gender, Science and Technology for Sustainable Human Development set out in the annex to the present resolution, conduct reviews of the national situation regarding gender and science and technology through special committees within or outside existing suitable mechanisms, formulate action plans, and report publicly and to the Commission on progress in achieving the goals of the declaration of intent by the end of 1996 and 1998, and calls upon donor countries and agencies to assist the follow-up activities of the committees;

6. *Recommends* that the principles set out in the report of the Panel on the Science and Technology Aspects of the Sectoral Issue on science and technology for integrated land management[5] be further elaborated to provide guidelines for the application of technologies that support integrated land management under site- and region-specific conditions, and, for that purpose, invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, in cooperation with the regional commissions, where appropriate, to elaborate such guidelines and work together with a view to designing programmes to address specific land management problems and assisting developing countries and economies in transition in implementing such programmes and sharing the information thus obtained;

7. *Notes* that the research and development systems in most developing countries, in particular the least devel-

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[3] E/CN.16/1995/2.

[4] E/CN.16/1995/3.

[5] E/CN.16/1995/4.

[6] E/CN.16/1995/8.

[7] E/CN.16/1995/5-7 and 9-13.

[8] E/CN.16/1995/3, para. 35, recommendations 1-7.

oped countries, and in some countries with economies in transition, do not provide sufficient support to the improvement of sustainable industrial development in those countries, and recommends that the international community, through multilateral and bilateral aid and, generally, through the enhancement of linkages with enterprises, universities, foundations, research institutes, scientific laboratories, trade and professional associations, and other channels and mechanisms for international scientific and technological cooperation, should strengthen its support for countries undertaking reforms in their research and development systems and their efforts in building innovative capacities;

8. *Requests* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to give priority to effective access to networks, such as the Internet, by scientific and technical institutions in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, through the provision of technical and other support for related investments, and to facilitate appropriate electronic communication among institutions engaged in science and technology for development;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to maintain liaison in establishing a programme of country reviews on science, technology and innovation policy for interested countries, also requests the Commission to consider providing advisory inputs, analytical support and evaluation, as need be, in the carrying out of such country reviews, and requests the United Nations Development Programme to explore the possibilities of contributing to the funding of such activities from its centrally controlled resources;

10. *Recognizes* that technological capacity-building is a major factor in the process of effective technology transfer and long-term growth, and invites the United Nations system and the international community to support the implementation of projects specially designed to foster technological capacity-building in interested countries, including least developed countries;

11. *Recalls* the agreed conclusions on coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to science and technology for development adopted at its substantive session of 1994,[9] and, in that context, decides that the Commission, in its substantive work, should maximize coordination in undertaking its inter-sessional studies on specific issues by relating actively to competent United Nations organs and agencies, as well as other multilateral organizations;

12. *Decides* that the Commission, in reviewing the activities of the United Nations system in science and technology, should highlight innovative programme concepts and designs of common interest and bring them to the attention of the science and technology community, with an indication of their resource implications, and should use them as a basis for building ad hoc resource coalitions;

13. *Decides also* that the main substantive theme that will constitute the focus of the work of the Commission during the inter-sessional period 1995-1997 will be information technologies and their implications for development;

14. *Decides further* to set up panels and/or working groups to analyse, elaborate and make recommendations on issues related to information technologies, possibly including:

(*a*) Analysis of the application of information technologies in different groups of countries with a view to making recommendations to enhance the diffusion of information technologies in key sectors of their economies;

(*b*) Implications of the revolutionary improvements in the cost-effectiveness of information technologies for the development of a global information infrastructure;

(*c*) Implications for the promotion of sustainable development, including the sustainable use of natural resources and the reduction of environmental degradation;

(*d*) Implications of such improvements for more effectively meeting basic human needs, such as education, health, water and food;

(*e*) Effects of information technology on social cohesion, economic growth and cultural values, including such issues as gender, employment, small-scale economic activities, production capability, improved governance and increased participation in the decision-making process;

(*f*) Public policy, legal, regulatory, institutional, financial, market, human resource and infrastructural requirements for the diffusion and application of information technology;

(*g*) Examination of the programmes of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that relate to the global information infrastructure and their impacts, and the ways in which improved coordination and new avenues to be opened up for the coalition of resources could better assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in gaining more effective access to information technology and participating to a greater extent in the development and application of information technology;

(*h*) Assessment of experiences and progress made with regard to access to networks, as referred to in paragraph 8 above;

15. *Takes note* of the recommendations adopted at the Consultative Meeting on a Coalition of Resources for Science and Technology for Development;[10] recommends that, at the international level, a coalition of resources should be focused on specific themes and common goals among recipients, donors and international financing institutions, including the World Bank and the regional development banks, that such themes and common goals should be based on voluntary and informal mechanisms that promote the full interaction of both donors and recipients, and that the feasibility of building science and technology into existing and broader coordination schemes should be considered; and also recommends that the Commission should provide a forum for exchanging views and for interaction among partners of different networks and coordination schemes in the area of science and technology for development, drawing lessons from past experience in that area, a forum that could be held either as a segment of its biennial sessions or as an inter-sessional activity, as required and defined by the Commission in consultation with relevant United Nations bodies and international organizations;

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/49/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. A.

[10] See E/CN.16/1995/11.

16. *Welcomes* the important contribution to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development made by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in the area of integrated land management, and invites the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue contributing substantively and constructively to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development on the science and technology components of Agenda 21;[11]

17. *Invites* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to give consideration to ways and means of taking advantage of the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979, for the formulation of a common vision for the future contribution of science and technology for development;

18. *Recognizes* the importance of clean and safe energy technologies in the pursuit of sustainable development, and recommends that the Commission secretariat, in consultation with the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development and other relevant international bodies, submit to the Commission, at its third session, an issues note which should identify scientific and technological aspects of sustainable energy systems that might be considered by the Commission in defining its future work programme;

19. *Takes note* of the report by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development entitled "Scientific and technological aspects of the conversion of military capacities for civilian use and sustainable development: an overview of the main issues",[12] and recommends the continuation of the work of the Commission on scientific and technological aspects of the conversion of military capacities in close cooperation with other relevant bodies of the United Nations system and with other organizations;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission secretariat for its work in preparing timely and substantive documentation for the second session, reiterates its earlier decision that responsibility for implementation of the Commission's programme rests with members of the Commission, and that the secretariat is responsible for servicing the Commission, and emphasizes, furthermore, that the Commission should implement its future work programme and its priorities in a transparent manner;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for convening at least four inter-sessional ad hoc panels/workshops on specific issues in the field of science and technology, which will provide crucial input to the work of the Commission in terms of independent, specialized and expert advice;

22. *Recognizes with appreciation* the financial contributions made by Governments, foundations, institutions and individual donors to the work of the panels, as well as the important support received to that end from individuals, experts and non-governmental groups and United Nations bodies, and encourages them and all appropriate institutions to continue and enhance their support of the activities of the Commission in the inter-sessional period 1995-1997.

44th plenary meeting
19 July 1995

ANNEX

Declaration of Intent on Gender, Science and Technology for Sustainable Human Development

All Governments agree to work actively towards the following goals:

1. To ensure basic education for all, with particular emphasis on scientific and technological literacy, so that all women and men can effectively use science and technology to meet basic needs.

2. To ensure that women and men have equal opportunities to acquire advanced training in science and technology and to pursue careers as technologists, scientists and engineers.

3. To achieve gender equity within science and technology institutions, including policy and decision-making bodies.

4. To ensure that the needs and aspirations of women and men are equally taken into account in the setting of research priorities and in the design, transfer and application of new technologies.

5. To ensure that all women and men have equal access to the information and knowledge, particularly scientific and technological knowledge, that they need to improve their standard of living and quality of life.

6. To recognize local knowledge systems, where they exist, and their gender-specific nature as a source of knowledge that is complementary to modern science and technology and is also valuable for sustainable human development.

1995/5. Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1993/50 of 29 July 1993,

Noting the increasing volume of dangerous goods in worldwide commerce and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Bearing in mind the continuing need to meet the growing concern for the protection of life, property and the environment through the safe transport of dangerous goods, while facilitating trade,

Aware that, in order to achieve internationally harmonized laws, the Economic Commission for Europe, the specialized agencies, other international organizations involved in activities related to the transport of dangerous goods and interested Member States have responded positively to the Council's various resolutions adopted since 15 April 1953, and that, being committed to taking the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods as a basis for the formulation of their requirements and regulations, including those concerning labelling and classification, those organizations therefore rely on the work of the Committee,

Noting the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Central Office for International Railway Transport, as well as projects of other international organizations for restructuring their regulations applicable to the transport of dangerous goods,

Noting also the advice of the Committee to the effect that reformatting the provisions applicable to all modes of transport contained in the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*[13] into a model regulation, annexed to a basic recommendation, that could be directly integrated into all modal national and international regulations would enhance harmonization, facilitate regular updating of all instruments concerned by the relevant organizations or regulatory authorities, and result in overall considerable resource savings for the Governments of the Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations,

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[11] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[12] E/CN.16/1995/13.

[13] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.VIII.1.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods during the biennium 1993-1994[14] and of the new and amended recommendations[15] approved by the Committee for inclusion in its existing recommendations, including a rationalized *Manual of Tests and Criteria*;[16]

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the timely publication of the eighth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*[13] in all the official languages of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To incorporate within the existing recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods all the new and amended recommendations approved by the Committee at its eighteenth session;[15]

(*b*) To publish the new and amended recommendations in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, not later than the end of 1995;

(*c*) To publish, in the most cost-effective manner, the rationalized *Manual of Tests and Criteria*[16] in English and French not later than the end of 1995, and in all the other official languages of the United Nations as soon as possible;

(*d*) To circulate the new and amended recommendations, including the *Manual of Tests and Criteria*, immediately after their publication to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

4. *Invites* all Governments, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General their views on the Committee's work, together with any comments that they may wish to make on the amended recommendations;

5. *Invites* all interested Governments, regional commissions and specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned, when developing appropriate codes and regulations, to take full account of the recommendations of the Committee;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps for ensuring representation of the secretariat of the Committee at appropriate meetings of international organizations committed to implementing the recommendations of the Committee or involved in the process of global harmonization of classification and labelling systems for chemicals;

7. *Approves* the programme of work of the Committee and its Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods for the biennium 1995-1996, and the working arrangements and the priorities of work for that biennium, as follows:

(*a*) Global harmonization of classification criteria (implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21),[11] in accordance with Council resolution 1995/6 of 19 July 1995 on the role of the Committee in the development of a harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals for implementing chapter 19 of Agenda 21;

(*b*) Reformatting of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods* into a model regulation;

(*c*) Review of the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods in multimodal portable tanks;

(*d*) New or revised recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to maintain the appropriate staff resources for the service of meetings related to the work of the Committee and its Subcommittee, in view of the new programme of work which includes as a high priority the global harmonization of classification criteria;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council in 1997 on the implementation of the present resolution.

44th plenary meeting
19 July 1995

1995/6. Role of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in the development of a harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals for implementing chapter 19 of Agenda 21

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 468 G (XV) of 15 April 1953, in which it established the terms of reference of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, in particular with regard to its role in recommending and defining groupings or classifications of dangerous goods on the basis of the character of risk involved, and recommending marks or labels for each grouping or classification which should identify the risk graphically and without regard to printed text,

Recalling also its resolution 645 G (XXIII) of 26 April 1957, in which it invited the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Director-General of the International Labour Office on the best means of avoiding any overlapping of the work of the Committee with any work being undertaken in this field by the International Labour Organization,

Recalling further its resolution 1993/50 of 29 July 1993, in which it invited all Governments and the international organizations concerned with the implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21,[11] and participating in the development of a globally harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals, to avoid duplication of work and to ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, the new system drew on, or was compatible with, the internationally well-recognized and implemented system developed by the Committee,

Bearing in mind that the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its second session, when reviewing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and, in particular, the sectoral cluster "Toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes", endorsed the priorities for action for the implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21, adopted by the International Conference on Chemical Safety, held at Stockholm from 25 to 29 April 1994, and welcomed in particular the targets and timetables agreed upon,[17] including the date of 1997 for finalization of the technical work on classification criteria,[18] and that the Commission called upon United Nations bodies and other international organizations to improve international coordination to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and to strengthen the International Programme on Chemical Safety,[19]

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[14] E/1995/56.

[15] ST/SG/AC.10/21/Add.1-3.

[16] ST/SG/AC.10/11/Rev.2.

Recalling its decision 1994/300 of 29 July 1994, in which it endorsed the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development,[20] with the exception of that contained in chapter I, paragraph 24, and invited, *inter alia*, organs of the United Nations system to implement those decisions and recommendations and to take the necessary action to give them effective and transparent follow-up,

Noting that the Committee, to accelerate the work on global harmonization, is already cooperating with the International Labour Office, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development with regard to criteria for health hazards and hazards to the environment,

Noting also that the Committee, after four years of fruitful work, has just finalized an extensive revision of its *Manual of Tests and Criteria*,[16] related to the classification of flammable, explosive and reactive materials,

Noting further that the Director of the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the Director of the Working Conditions and Environment Department of the International Labour Office have requested the Committee to elaborate proposals for globally harmonized criteria for the classification of flammable, explosive and reactive materials, on the basis of the newly revised *Manual of Tests and Criteria*, which should take account of aspects not necessarily covered under transport safety regulations, that is, of other aspects such as the protection of workers, consumers and the general environment, in collaboration with experts in those aspects,[21]

Confirming the need for the Committee to participate actively in relevant activities associated with the implementation of Agenda 21, and to cooperate not only with international bodies involved in activities related to the transport of dangerous goods but also with those involved in other aspects of chemical safety,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods has taken the necessary steps to collaborate with the international bodies and international organizations concerned with the implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21, in particular for the purpose of establishing and elaborating a harmonized classification and labelling system for chemicals, and to strengthen its links with the International Programme on Chemical Safety;

2. *Requests* the Committee, as a high priority in its work programme in accordance with Council resolution 1995/5 of 19 July 1995 on the work of the Committee:

(*a*) To elaborate, by the end of 1996, as requested by the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the International Labour Organization, proposals for globally harmonized criteria for the classification of flammable, explosive and reactive materials, on the basis of the newly revised *Manual of Tests and Criteria*,[16] taking account of aspects not necessarily covered under transport safety regulations, such as the protection of workers, consumers and the general environment, in collaboration with experts from the International Labour Organization and the Programme;

(*b*) To continue collaboration with the International Programme on Chemical Safety for the implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, in consultation with the Director-General of the International Labour Office, meetings of experts in the classification of physical hazards during sessions of the Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, or in conjunction with those sessions, taking into account, on the one hand, the programme of work of the Committee and its Subcommittee and, on the other, the calendar of conferences and the availability of resources to service such meetings.

44th plenary meeting
19 July 1995

1995/7. 2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1985/8 of 28 May 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the development of a 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme and recommended that States Members should undertake to carry out population and housing censuses during the period 1985-1994, as well as its earlier resolutions endorsing previous decennial programmes,

Noting with satisfaction the great efforts made by countries to carry out population and housing censuses as part of the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme and also the activities of the United Nations and funding agencies in support of national efforts in that regard,

Recognizing the increasing importance of the 2000 round of population and housing censuses for meeting data needs for the follow-up activities to the International Conference on Population and Development, held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to be held at Istanbul from 3 to 14 June 1996, and to other regional and national meetings,

Stressing that periodic population and housing censuses for a country as a whole and for each administrative area therein are one of the primary sources of data needed for effective development planning and the monitoring of population issues and socio-economic and environmental trends, policies and programmes aimed at the improvement of living standards,

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[17] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 13* (E/1994/33/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. E, para. 161 and annex.

[18] Ibid., chap. I, sect. E, annex, programme area B, para. 1.

[19] Ibid., chap. I, sect. E, para. 159.

[20] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 13* (E/1994/33/Rev.1).

[21] ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/R.559.

Stressing also that population and housing censuses provide valuable statistics and indicators for assessing the situation of various special population groups, such as those affected by gender issues, children, youth, the elderly, persons with an impairment/disability/handicap and the homeless and migrant population, and changes therein,

1. *Urges* Member States to carry out population and housing censuses during the period 1995-2004, taking into account international and regional recommendations relating to population and housing censuses and giving particular attention to advance planning and timely dissemination of census results to all users;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to provide census results to the United Nations and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations to assist in studies on population, environment and socio-economic development issues and programmes;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the development of the 2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme and to make the necessary preparations with a view to assisting countries in the successful implementation of the Programme.

44th plenary meeting
19 July 1995

1995/8. Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Emphasizing* the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

"*Acknowledging* that the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in this field by facilitating the exchange of views and experiences, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, *inter alia*, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

"*Bearing in mind* the theme for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which was 'Less crime, more justice: security for all', and the importance of achieving this goal at the national and international levels,

"*Deeply concerned* about the rising levels of crime in many parts of the world, particularly transnational organized crime and its negative effects on socio-economic development, political stability and the internal and external security of States, as well as on the well-being of people,

"*Convinced* that the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme has a significant role to play in enhancing regional and interregional cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice in order to achieve further progress in this area, including the mobilization and coordination of efforts by Member States to combat crime in all its forms and to ensure greater justice,

"*Recalling* its resolution 49/157 of 23 December 1994, in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give priority attention at its fourth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress, with a view to recommending appropriate follow-up, through the Economic and Social Council, by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session,

"*Having considered* the report of the Ninth Congress[22] and the related recommendations made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session,[23]

"1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the results achieved by the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995;

"2. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and people of Egypt for the generous hospitality extended to the participants in the Ninth Congress and for the efficient facilities, staff and services placed at their disposal;

"3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ninth Congress, which contains the results of the Congress, including the recommendations and suggestions made at the workshops, at the special plenary meeting on combating corruption involving public officials and at the special plenary meeting on technical cooperation;

"4. *Endorses* the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and also endorses the recommendations made by the Commission at its fourth session, and by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995, on the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress, as contained in Council resolution 1995/27 of 24 July 1995;

"5. *Invites* Governments to be guided by the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress in formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts to implement the principles contained therein, in accordance with the economic, social, legal, cultural and political circumstances of each country;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pay particular attention to the operational aspects of the follow-up to the Ninth Congress in order to assist interested States in strengthening the rule of law by reinforcing their national machinery, promoting human resource development, undertaking joint training activities and executing pilot and demonstration projects, and urges the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, and other funding agencies to continue to provide financial support and assistance within the framework of their technical cooperation programmes;

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[22] A/CONF.169/16.

[23] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 10* (E/1995/30), chap. II.

"7. *Urges* all entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to become actively involved in the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress, paying particular attention to the needs and priorities identified by Member States;

"8. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States, institutes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided human and financial resources, particularly on the occasion of the Ninth Congress, and invites Governments to lend their support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and to increase their financial contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Ninth Congress to Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations so as to ensure that it is disseminated as widely as possible, and to conduct appropriate public information activities in this field;

"10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-first session, a report on the measures taken to implement the present resolution;

"11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled 'Crime prevention and criminal justice'."

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/9. Guidelines for the prevention of urban crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/20 of 9 May 1979, 1984/48 of 25 May 1984, 1990/24 of 24 May 1990 and 1993/27 of 27 July 1993 and General Assembly resolutions 45/121 of 14 December 1990 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991,

Recalling also its resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/34 of 27 July 1993,

Recalling further its resolution 1994/20 of 25 July 1994, and resolution 1, section IV, of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[24] in which the Ninth Congress invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its fourth session, to finalize and adopt the proposed guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, annexed to resolution 1994/20,

Recalling the Milan Plan of Action,[25] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[26] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[27] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[28] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[29] and the resolution on the prevention of urban crime adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[30]

Aware of the universal character of urban crime,

Recognizing the usefulness of establishing guidelines to facilitate the prevention of urban crime,

Seeking to respond to the call by many States for technical cooperation programmes adapted to local conditions and needs,

1. *Adopts* the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, annexed to the present resolution, which were considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second, third and fourth sessions and by the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995, and which are designed to make urban crime prevention more effective;

2. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to ensure the publication of the guidelines in the most appropriate form;

3. *Exhorts* Member States to report to the Secretary-General on their experiences in elaborating and evaluating projects dealing with urban crime prevention, taking into account the guidelines;

4. *Invites* the interregional, regional and affiliated institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and non-governmental organizations to share their experiences in urban crime prevention;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the guidelines to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to be held at Istanbul from 3 to 14 June 1996;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider practical ways of ensuring follow-up on the use and application of the guidelines;

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[24] See A/CONF.169/16, chap. I.

[25] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[26] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[27] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[28] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[29] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

[30] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C.

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, other relevant United Nations organizations and bodies and international financial institutions to give appropriate consideration to the inclusion in their assistance programmes of projects dealing with urban crime prevention.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

ANNEX

Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention

A. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

1. Cooperation projects for urban crime prevention should take account of the principles set out below.

1. *Local approach to problems*

2. Urban crime is characterized by a multiplicity of factors and forms. A multi-agency approach and a coordinated response at the local level, in accordance with an integrated crime prevention action plan, will often be helpful. This should involve:

(*a*) A local diagnostic survey of crime phenomena, their characteristics, factors leading to them, the form they take and their extent;

(*b*) The identification of all the relevant actors that could take part in compiling the above-mentioned diagnostic survey in crime prevention as well as in the fight against crime, for example public institutions (national or local), local elected officials, the private sector (associations, enterprises), the voluntary sector, community representatives etc.;

(*c*) The establishment, wherever appropriate, of consultation mechanisms promoting closer liaison, the exchange of information, joint work and the design of a coherent strategy;

(*d*) The elaboration of possible solutions to these problems in the local context.

2. *Integrated crime prevention action plan*

3. The authors of an integrated crime prevention action plan, in order for it to be comprehensive and efficient, should:

(*a*) Define:
  (i) The nature and types of crime problems to be tackled, such as theft, robbery, burglary, racial attacks, drug-related crimes, juvenile delinquency and illegal possession of firearms, taking into account all the factors that may directly or indirectly cause such problems or contribute to them;
  (ii) The objectives being pursued and the time by which they should be attained;
  (iii) The action envisaged and the respective responsibilities of those involved *vis-à-vis* the implementation of the plan (for example, whether local or national resources are to be mobilized);

(*b*) Consider involving a range of actors representing in particular:
  (i) Social workers and education, housing and health workers, in addition to the police, the courts, public prosecutors and probation services etc.;
  (ii) The community: elected officials, associations, volunteers, parents, victims' organizations etc.;
  (iii) The economic sector: enterprises, banks, business, public transport etc.;
  (iv) The media;

(*c*) Consider the relevance to the crime prevention action plan of such factors as:
  (i) Relationships in the family, between generations or between social groups etc.;
  (ii) Education, religious, moral and civic values, culture etc.;
  (iii) Employment, training, measures for combating unemployment and poverty;
  (iv) Housing and urbanism;
  (v) Health, drug and alcohol abuse;
  (vi) Government and community welfare aid for the least fortunate members of society;
  (vii) Combating the culture of violence and intolerance;

(*d*) Consider providing for action at various levels:
  (i) Primary prevention by:
    a. Promoting situational criminal prevention measures, such as target hardening and opportunity reduction;
    b. Promoting welfare and health development and progress and combating all forms of social deprivation;
    c. Promoting communal values and respect for fundamental human rights;
    d. Promoting civic responsibility and social mediation procedures;
    e. Facilitating the adaptation of the working methods of the police and the courts;
  (ii) Prevention of recidivism by:
    a. Facilitating the adaptation of methods of police intervention (rapid response, intervention within the local community etc.);
    b. Facilitating the adaptation of methods of judicial intervention and implementation of alternative remedies:
      i. Diversification of methods of treatment and of measures taken according to the nature and seriousness of the cases (diversionary schemes, mediation, a special system for minors etc.);
      ii. Systematic research on the reintegration of offenders involved in urban crime through the implementation of non-custodial measures;
      iii. Socio-educational support within the framework of the sentence, in prison and as preparation for release from prison;
    c. Giving an active role to the community in the rehabilitation of offenders;
  (iii) After the sentence has been served: aid and socio-educational support, family support etc.;
  (iv) Protection of victims by practical improvements in their treatment by means of the following:
    a. Raising awareness of rights and how to exercise them effectively;
    b. Reinforcing rights (in particular the right to compensation);
    c. Introducing systems of victim assistance.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

1. *Central authorities*

4. The central authorities, to the extent consistent with their competence, should:

(*a*) Provide active support, assistance and encouragement to local actors;

(*b*) Coordinate national policy and strategies with local strategies and needs;

(*c*) Organize consultation and cooperation mechanisms between the various administrations concerned at the central level.

2. *Authorities at all levels*

5. Competent authorities at all levels should:

(*a*) Be constantly mindful of respect for the fundamental principles of human rights in promoting these activities;

(*b*) Encourage and/or implement appropriate training and information to support all professionals involved in crime prevention;

(*c*) Compare experiences and organize exchanges of know-how;

(*d*) Provide a means of evaluating regularly the effectiveness of the strategy implemented and provide for the possibility of revising it.

1995/10. Criminal justice action to combat the organized smuggling of illegal migrants across national boundaries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/102 of 20 December 1993, requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, to consider giving special attention to the question of the smuggling of aliens, in order to encourage international cooperation to address that problem within the framework of its mandate,

Recalling also its resolution 1994/14 of 25 July 1994, adopted on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session, in which it, *inter alia*, condemned the practice of smuggling illegal migrants, recognized that such smuggling was a widespread criminal activity frequently involving highly organized international syndicates, acknowledged the substantial role played by organized transnational crime in such smuggling and called upon all States to take effective and expeditious measures, such as the enactment or amendment of domestic criminal law, providing appropriate penalties to combat all aspects of organized crime activities constituting such smuggling,

Alarmed by the significant increase in the activities of transnational criminal organizations that profit illicitly by smuggling illegal migrants and threatening the lives and human rights of migrants,

Concentrating its attention on crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular the activities of those who organize and facilitate the smuggling of illegal migrants,

Recognizing that organized international criminal groups are becoming increasingly active and successful in smuggling individuals across national boundaries,

Recognizing also that by trafficking in illegal migrants such criminal groups often make enormous profits that are frequently used to finance numerous other criminal activities, thus bringing great harm to the States concerned,

Concerned that such activities endanger the lives of the individual migrants involved and entail severe costs for the international community, including the costs of rescue, medical care, food, housing and transportation,

Acknowledging that socio-economic factors influence the problem of illegal migrant smuggling and also contribute to the complexity of current international migration,

Aware that smugglers, particularly in the State of destination of the illegal migrants being smuggled, often force migrants into forms of debt bondage or servitude, commonly involving criminal activities, in order to pay for their passage,

Convinced of the need for all States to provide humane treatment and to protect fully the human rights of migrants,

Recognizing that such illegal migrant smuggling has high social and economic costs, often contributing to official corruption, and burdens law enforcement agencies in all States where illegal migrants transit or are found,

Recalling the undertaking of States parties to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,[31] done at Geneva on 7 September 1956, to take all practicable and necessary legislative and other measures to bring about, progressively and as soon as possible, the complete abolition or abandonment of the practice of debt bondage,

Reaffirming respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, including their right to control immigration flows,

Concerned that the smuggling of illegal migrants undermines public confidence in policies and procedures for lawful immigration and for ensuring the protection of genuine refugees,

Noting that the smuggling of illegal migrants can involve criminal activities in many States, including the State where the smuggling scheme was planned, the State of nationality of the migrants, the State where the means of transport was prepared, the flag State of any vessels or aircraft that transport the migrants, States through which the migrants transit to their destination or in order to be repatriated, and the State of destination,

Commending those States which have enacted effective domestic legislation permitting seizure and forfeiture of all property, both real and personal, that is knowingly used in organized criminal activities aimed at smuggling illegal migrants, as well as all property, both real and personal, which constitutes, or is derived from, the proceeds of the smuggling, illegal transport or labour of illegal migrants,

Gravely concerned that a significant number of States have not yet enacted domestic criminal legislation to combat all aspects of the smuggling of illegal migrants,

1. *Condemns once again* the practice of smuggling illegal migrants in violation of international standards and national law, and without regard to the safety, well-being and human rights of the migrants;

2. *Recognizes* that the smuggling of illegal migrants continues to be a widespread international criminal activity frequently involving highly organized international syndicates that traffic in human cargo, without regard for the dangerous and inhumane conditions to which illegal migrants are subjected, and in flagrant violation of domestic laws and international standards;

3. *Acknowledges* the substantial and harmful role played by organized transnational crime in activities related to the smuggling of illegal migrants in many parts of the world;

4. *Urges* States to share information, to coordinate law enforcement activities between national authorities in cooperation with the competent international bodies and carriers engaged in international transport, and otherwise to cooperate, if their law permits, in order to trace and arrest those who organize the smuggling of illegal migrants and to prevent the illegal transport by smugglers of third-country nationals through their territory;

5. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant specialized agencies and international organizations to take into account socio-economic factors and to cooperate at the bilateral and multilateral levels in addressing all aspects of the problem of organized smuggling of illegal migrants, including by promoting technical assistance so as to assist countries, at their request, in developing and implementing policies to prevent and criminalize clandestine traffic in illegal migrants and to punish those who engage in organizing such activity;

6. *Reaffirms* the need fully to observe international and national law in dealing with the smuggling of illegal migrants, including the provision of humane treatment and strict observance of all human rights of migrants;

7. *Reiterates* that international efforts to prevent the smuggling of illegal migrants should not inhibit legal migration or freedom of travel, or undercut the protection provided by international law to refugees;

8. *Encourages* States to take prompt and effective preventive measures, such as increasing vigilance at coastal ports, airports and land borders, as well as enhancing the

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[31] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266, No. 3822.

professional skills of relevant personnel, to frustrate the objectives and activities of those who organize the smuggling of illegal migrants, thus protecting would-be migrants from exploitation and loss of life;

9. *Calls upon* all States which have not yet done so to take effective and expeditious measures such as the enactment or amendment if necessary of domestic criminal law, with a range of enforcement measures, providing appropriate penalties to combat all aspects of organized criminal activities constituting the smuggling and transport of illegal migrants, such as the production or distribution of false travel documents, money-laundering, extortion and misuse of international commercial aviation and maritime transport in violation of international standards;

10. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[32] and the note by the Secretariat[33] on measures taken by Member States and relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to combat the smuggling of illegal migrants, which were prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/102;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remind Member States which have not yet done so of the importance of responding to the notes verbales sent to all Member States on 10 February and 9 June 1994 concerning the criminal legislation that they have enacted and other measures that they have taken to combat the smuggling of illegal migrants, and to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its fifth session, an updated report on measures to combat such smuggling, containing a compilation and an analysis of the responses of Member States;

12. *Decides* that the ever-growing problem of organized smuggling of illegal migrants across national borders requires the continuing scrutiny of the international community in general and should be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session in the context of the broader problem of organized transnational crime.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/11. Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/159 of 23 December 1994, in which the Assembly approved the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime,[34] adopted by the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held at Naples, Italy, from 21 to 23 November 1994, and urged States to implement them as a matter of urgency,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 44/71 of 8 December 1989, 45/121 and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, 47/87 of 16 December 1992 and 48/103 of 20 December 1993 and its own resolutions 1992/22 and 1992/23 of 30 July 1992, 1993/29 and 1993/30 of 27 July 1993 and 1994/12 and 1994/13 of 25 July 1994,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly approved the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, contained in the annex to that resolution,

Emphasizing the need for strengthened and improved international cooperation at all levels and for more effective technical cooperation to assist States in their fight against organized transnational crime,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on proposals related to the programmatic aspects of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime;[35]

2. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to ensure and monitor full implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to initiate the process of requesting the views of Governments on the opportunity and impact of international instruments such as a convention or conventions against organized transnational crime and on the issues and elements that could be covered therein, pursuant to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, for the purpose of assisting the international community in increasing its knowledge of criminal organizations and their dynamics, to collect and analyse information on the structure and dynamics of organized transnational crime and on the responses of States to this problem, building on the experience and expertise of States and drawing on contributions from Governments, which could include teamwork by highly qualified experts, relevant organizations and individuals, taking into account work already done in this area;

5. *Decides* that an open-ended intergovernmental working group should be established, within the framework of the Commission, at its fifth session, to consider the results of the work described in paragraph 4 above, and the views of Governments requested in paragraph 3 above, and to propose further action on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to Member States for their consideration, at the fifth session of the Commission, a proposal on the creation of a central repository for existing legislative and regulatory measures and information on organizational structures designed to combat organized transnational crime, taking into account the capabilities of the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network and the activities of other United Nations and relevant intergovernmental bodies, with a view to making this information available to requesting Member States;

7. *Urges* Member States, entities of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the Secretary-General in implementing the request contained in paragraph 6 above, also by providing relevant information and legislative and regulatory texts;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as necessary, to submit concrete proposals to the Commission for approval, with a view to developing practical models and guidelines for substantive and procedural legislation, building on the experience and expertise of States and drawing on contri-

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[32] A/49/350 and Add.1.

[33] E/CN.15/1995/3.

[34] A/49/748, annex, sect. I.A.

[35] E/CN.15/1995/2.

butions from relevant organizations, in order to assist, in particular, developing countries and countries in transition, upon request, in reviewing and evaluating their legislation and in planning and undertaking reforms, taking into account existing practices and cultural, legal and social traditions;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide advisory services and technical assistance to requesting Member States in needs assessment, capacity-building and training, as well as in the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to seek cooperation and to join in efforts with other international, global and regional organizations and mechanisms that have played an active role in combating money-laundering so as to reinforce common regulatory and enforcement strategies in that area and to assist States, upon request, in assessing their needs in treaty development and the development of criminal justice infrastructure and human resources and to provide technical assistance and as necessary to compile, drawing upon the expertise of Member States, and of other relevant organizations, appropriate manuals, taking into account differences in legal systems, using the expertise and cooperation of all the institutes and other relevant entities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, including the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to avail himself of the assistance of experts with extensive experience in the field of prevention and control of organized crime indicated by Member States, who might be called upon in connection with technical cooperation activities;

12. *Welcomes with appreciation* the preliminary report of the international task force on the study of the feasibility of establishing an international training centre for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel,[36] and encourages the Government of Italy and the Governments of the other States members of the task force to continue and finalize its work, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime,[37] with a view to informing the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the implementation of the present resolution, including proposals for further action aimed at the full implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/12. Establishment of a clearing-house for international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly decided that the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme should be devoted to providing States with practical assistance to achieve the goals of preventing crime and improving the response to crime,

Recalling also its resolution 1994/22 of 25 July 1994, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish a database on technical assistance, integrating needs of Member States, particularly developing countries, as well as on existing collaborative arrangements and funding, taking into account regional concerns,

Recognizing the need for maximum efficiency and effective utilization of increasingly scarce developmental assistance at a time of growing difficulties in the prevention and control of crime,

Recognizing also that improving the clearing-house capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme requires a steady and concerted effort on the part of Member States and other entities including institutes cooperating within the programme to work more closely and effectively in advancing the electronic exchange of information, the computerization of the administration of criminal justice, and the collection and dissemination of crime and justice information,

Recognizing further that the improvement of the clearing-house capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme requires continuous efforts to create and maintain databases on current crime and justice developments globally, regionally and subregionally, the information from which should be made available through the computerized United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network, as part of a broader clearing-house function carried out by that programme,

Conscious that the present capacity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat lags behind the growing need to provide timely information at the request of Member States and other interested parties, and that the management of the databases listed in the programme budget for the Branch requires a coordinated effort on the part of those parties,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for improving the clearing-house capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,[38] prepared in response to resolution 3/3 of 5 May 1994 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[39]

Noting that, in recent years, many international projects on crime prevention and criminal justice have targeted States in Central and Eastern Europe,

Fully aware that international cooperation is essential to successful efforts against international criminal activity,

Recognizing that there is no existing central repository with information on planned, ongoing or projected training and other projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for improving the clearing-house capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, which consolidate the approach to relevant crime and justice information activities that should be further intensified and made operational,

Taking note also of the initiatives taken by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, in the areas to which the present resolution refers,

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[36] See E/CN.15/1995/11.

[37] A/49/748, annex, sect. I.B.

[38] E/CN.15/1995/6/Add.1.

[39] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 11* (E/1994/31), chap. I, sect. C.

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, to initiate a project to establish a regional database on international training and technical assistance projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice which, upon completion, would provide interested Governments, international organizations and other entities with information on concluded, ongoing or planned international projects in consultation and cooperation with the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, which has offered to manage the database;

2. *Invites* all Member States, international organizations and other entities engaged in collaborative training and technical assistance projects in Central and Eastern Europe in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to provide, to the extent of their ability, information to the Secretary-General for a regional clearing-house to facilitate the exchange of information to assist policy makers in all Member States in better allocating resources, identifying potential partners in cooperative projects and opportunities for collaborative action and improving support for an incremental approach to better prevent crime and ensure criminal justice, on the understanding that all information provided to the database may be restricted at the request of the provider;

3. *Takes note* of the form for providing information on technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, contained in annex II to the report of the Secretary-General on the technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;[40]

4. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General should view the project as a pilot project aimed at demonstrating the utility of a regional database on crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to considering additional regional databases or a global database;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the results of the pilot project to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/13. United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the importance of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Underlining the need for further coordination and concerted action in translating those standards and norms into practice,

Recalling its resolution 1993/34 of 27 July 1993, in section III of which it requested the Secretary-General to commence without delay a process of information-gathering to be undertaken by means of surveys, such as reporting systems, and contributions from other sources,

Recalling also its resolution 1994/18 of 25 July 1994, in which it endorsed the questionnaires on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[41] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[42] including the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,[43] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power[29] and the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary[44] and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its fifth session a report on the replies to those questionnaires,

1. *Notes* that the Secretary-General has received a number of replies from Governments and other sources to the questionnaires on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1993/34, section III, and 1994/18;

2. *Urges* Governments which have not yet replied to the questionnaires to submit their replies in time to be included in the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms, pursuant to Council resolution 1994/18;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop questionnaires on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[26] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)[27] and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[45] to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session, taking into account the results of the above-mentioned surveys, with a view to requesting the Secretary-General to submit a report on the replies to the Commission at a subsequent session, in accordance with Council resolution 1993/34, section III, paragraph (*c*);

4. *Decides* that the Commission, at its sixth session, will consider the following United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice with a view to requesting the Secretary-General to develop appropriate measures:

(*a*) United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);[28]

(*b*) The Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors;[30]

(*c*) The Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers;[43]

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure adequate time for consideration of the reports by the open-ended in-sessional working group of the Commission;

6. *Invites* the open-ended in-sessional working group of the Commission at its fifth session to undertake an overall review of the information-gathering system, pursuant to resolution 1993/34, section III, and to discuss ways of further improving that system;

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[40] E/CN.15/1995/6.

[41] *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August–3 September 1995: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

[42] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

[43] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.

[44] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.

[45] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

7. *Recognizes* the importance of the publication of the English version of the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*[46] and expresses its gratitude to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for its valuable contribution to the reprinting of that publication;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Chinese, French and Russian Governments for their valuable contribution to the translation of the *Compendium* into other official languages of the United Nations;

9. *Welcomes* the publication of the *Compendium* in Portuguese by the Government of Portugal and encourages other Governments to publish it in the languages of their countries;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, *inter alia*, by providing advisory services and technical cooperation, when requested by Member States, providing assistance to Member States in criminal justice and law reform and organizing seminars for training law enforcement and criminal justice personnel;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant organizations on the advisability of preparing a manual on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;[29]

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the coordination of activities related to the use and application of standards and norms between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations entities, such as the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, so as to heighten their efficacy and avoid overlapping in the implementation of their programmes;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations network of institutes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their valuable contribution to the effective use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/14. Action against corruption

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned at the seriousness of problems posed by corruption, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

Also concerned about the links of corruption with other forms of crime, particularly organized crime, economic crime and money-laundering,

Convinced that since corruption is a phenomenon that can cross national borders and affect all societies and economies, international cooperation to prevent and control it is essential,

Deeply concerned about the problems faced by States in this regard,

Also convinced of the need to provide technical assistance to developing countries and countries in transition designed to improve public management systems and enhance accountability and transparency,

Recalling the resolution on corruption in government adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[30]

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 45/121 of 14 December 1990 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and its own resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, 1993/32 of 27 July 1993 and 1994/19 of 25 July 1994,

Welcoming the results of the special plenary meeting on corruption involving public officials, held during the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[22]

1. *Urges* States, as necessary, to develop and implement specific and comprehensive anti-corruption strategies to enhance accountability, by adopting and enforcing civil, administrative, fiscal and criminal law measures, emphasizing, *inter alia*, transparency and fairness, including legislation to regulate and sanction corrupt forms of corporate behaviour and provide for the forfeiture and/or confiscation of proceeds derived from corrupt practices;

2. *Also urges* States to increase their capacity for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of corrupt practices, by promoting public awareness, by appropriately strengthening their criminal justice systems and by establishing, as appropriate, independent bodies for the prevention and control of corruption;

3. *Further urges* States to increase and improve international cooperation for the prevention and control of corruption, including the use of arrangements for extradition, mutual legal assistance, the sharing of information and the collection of evidence;

4. *Takes note* of the draft international code of conduct for public office holders, in its revised form, annexed to the present resolution, and of the work done to date in revising the text on the basis of comments received from Governments, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Governments to revise the text further and to submit it to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session for consideration and action;

5. *Urges* States to provide their comments to the Secretary-General so as to facilitate the further revision of the draft international code of conduct for public office holders;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review and expand the manual on practical measures against corruption,[47] seeking contributions from relevant international organizations, with a view to increasing its use, in advisory services, training and other technical assistance activities;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to cooperate and coordinate with other entities of the United Nations system and relevant international organizations, within their respective mandates, in undertaking joint activities in the field of the prevention and control of corruption and in maximizing the effect of such activities;

8. *Calls upon* States, relevant international organizations and financing institutions to extend to the Secretary-

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[46] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1.

[47] *International Review of Criminal Policy*, Nos. 41 and 42 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.IV.4).

General their full support and assistance in the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the interregional and regional institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to study the effects of anti-corruption strategies in order to provide a comparative review of the most effective practices and to develop training and awareness curricula;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to keep the issue of action against corruption under regular review;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

ANNEX

Draft international code of conduct for public office holders[a]

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. A public office, as defined by national law, is a position of trust, implying a duty to act in the public interest. Therefore, the primary loyalty of public office holders shall be to the public interests of their country as expressed through the democratic institutions of government, and not to persons, political parties or specific government departments or agencies.

2. Public office holders shall ensure that they perform their functions in an efficient and effective manner. They shall at all times seek to ensure that public resources for which they are responsible are administered in the most effective and efficient manner.[b]

[2 *bis*. Public office holders shall be responsible for the proper conduct of the functions assigned to them by their hierarchical superior. Public office holders shall be under the obligation not to obey orders which do not conform to law and to inform their hierarchical superior accordingly. If their hierarchical superior reiterates the order in writing, such order shall be executed. In this case, responsibility shall rest with the hierarchical superior. The order whose objective constitutes a crime shall not be executed under any circumstances.]

3. Public office holders shall be attentive, fair and impartial in the performance of their functions and, in particular, in their relations with the public. They shall at no time afford any undue preferential treatment to any group or individual, discriminate against any group or individual, or otherwise abuse the power[c] and authority vested in them. [This provision should not be interpreted as excluding any officially approved affirmative action policies to assist disadvantaged groups.]

II. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND DISQUALIFICATION

4. Public office holders shall never in any way use their official authority for the advancement of their own or their family's personal or financial interest.[d] They shall not engage in any transaction, acquire any position or function, or have any financial, commercial or other comparable interest that is incompatible with their office, functions and duties, or the discharge thereof.

5. All public office holders designated under national law shall, unless exempted, declare relevant business, commercial and financial interests, or activities undertaken for financial gain upon entering the service. This information shall be updated regularly. In situations of possible or perceived conflict of interest between public office holders' public duties and private interests, they shall disqualify themselves from any decision-making process relating to such conflict of interest.

6. Public office holders shall at no time use public property, services, or information acquired in the performance of, or as a result of, their official duties for activities not related to their official work.

7. Within a stated period after separation from public service, public office holders holding managerial positions shall, within the framework of national law, obtain governmental permission prior to accepting employment or consultancy assignments from business or private concerns that are in financial relationship with the governmental department or agency in which such officials were employed. During the same period after separation, such permission shall also be required prior to engaging in any private or business activity related to, or dependent on, their previous position in public service.

III. DISCLOSURE OF ASSETS

8. Public office holders holding managerial or policy-making positions as designated by and pursuant to procedures established by national law, shall[e] disclose[f] all personal property, assets and liabilities, as well as those of their spouses and/or other dependants. Such office holders shall also provide detailed information on the source of any property or asset acquired after their appointment to a senior post. All information provided shall be treated as confidential and may be disclosed only within the framework of special procedures.

IV. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS OR OTHER FAVOURS

9. Public office holders shall not place themselves in a position of being under the moral obligation to accord preferential treatment of special consideration to any person or entity [, for instance by accepting directly or indirectly any gift, gratuity, favour, entertainment, loan or anything of monetary value, above a certain limit to be defined by their employer].

[*Alternative formulation*: Public office holders must, as a matter of principle, refuse any gift which may have an influence on the exercise of their functions, performance of their duties or their judgement.]

V. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

10. Matters of a confidential nature in the possession of public office holders shall be kept confidential, unless the performance of duty or the needs of justice strictly require otherwise.[g] Such restrictions shall apply also after separation from service.

VI. POLITICAL ACTIVITY

11. The political activity of public office holders shall not be such as to impair public confidence in the impartial performance of their functions and duties.[h]

VII. REPORTING, DISCIPLINARY ACTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

[12. Public officials should report violations of this code to the appropriate authorities.[i]]

[13. Public officials who knowingly and deliberately, or recklessly disregard the provisions of this code shall be subject to the appropriate disciplinary and administrative measures.]

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[a] The draft international code of conduct for public office holders was prepared by the Secretariat pursuant to resolution 7 of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. An earlier version was contained in annex II to the discussion guide on demonstration and research workshops (A/CONF.169/PM.1/Add.1). The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice reviewed the draft and commented on it at its third session. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/19, adopted on the recommendation of the Commission, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna sent the draft code to Member States seeking their comments. To date only two countries have provided comments and suggestions for amendments. The draft code in its present form was prepared by the Secretariat in the light of those comments and suggestions, the observations made during the third and fourth sessions of the Commission, and the input of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress. Revisions in the text are clearly marked for ease of reference.

The deletions mentioned in the notes below refer to words appearing in the version of the draft international code contained in the discussion guide (A/CONF.169/PM.1/Add.1, annex II) or in the background paper prepared by the Secretariat on international action against corruption (A/CONF.169/14, annex I).

[b] Former paragraph 2 deleted.

[c] It was suggested that a separate paragraph deal with the issue of abuse of power. However, no specific language has been provided.

[d] The word "improper" was deleted.

[e] The words ", upon request from their supervisors or other persons having an official audit function who have reasonable cause to consider that this is necessary or desirable," were deleted.

[f] The words "to their employers" were deleted.

[g] See the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex, article 4).

[h] Former paragraph 13 was deleted.

[i] A part of the sentence was deleted and replaced by "the violations".

[14. Serious violations of the provisions of this code may also be punishable by criminal sanctions, including forfeiture and confiscation of illicit proceeds with compensation to any injured party.]

[*Alternative formulations for a single paragraph to replace paragraphs 13 and 14*:

Alternative 1: Public office holders who violate the provisions of this code shall be subject to the appropriate disciplinary, administrative or penal measures, as determined by national legal principles and procedures.

Alternative 2: Public office holders who deliberately or negligently violate the provisions of this code shall be subject to disciplinary measures. Serious violations may also be punishable by criminal sanctions, including forfeiture and confiscation of illicit proceeds with compensation to any injured party.]

1995/15. Technical cooperation and interregional advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1994/22 of 25 July 1994, on technical cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution 1994/16 of 25 July 1994, in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, if necessary through the reallocation of resources,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 49/158 of 23 December 1994, on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, particularly its technical cooperation capacity,

Convinced that establishing the rule of law and maintaining efficient criminal justice systems is one of the essential elements of developmental efforts, and recognizing the direct relevance of crime prevention and criminal justice to sustained development, stability, security and improved quality of life,

Underlining the fact that one of the most effective ways to meet the needs of States in this area is through operational activities, such as advisory services, training programmes and the dissemination and exchange of information,

Recognizing the need, in making specific proposals on the resolutions of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders related to technical cooperation and advisory services, to take into account the capacity of the Programme and its future role in providing services in that field,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;[40]

2. *Welcomes* the call of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for intensified efforts to strengthen the rule of law by means of international cooperation and practical technical assistance;[24]

3. *Reaffirms* the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services as a means for the Programme to respond to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and to assist Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and in line with the recommendations of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

4. *Stresses* the importance of continuing to improve the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition, so as to meet the needs of Member States, at their request, for support in crime prevention and criminal justice, by undertaking advisory services and training programmes and by carrying out field studies and action-oriented research at the regional, subregional, national and local levels, also drawing upon extrabudgetary contributions;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States and other entities supporting the Programme, through contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or by other means, and invites them to continue their support;

6. *Invites* Member States to contribute to the activities of the Programme by other means, for example by providing the services of associate experts, by providing the services of consultants and experts for training purposes and advisory missions, by developing training manuals and other material, by offering fellowship opportunities and by hosting problem-oriented workshops and expert group meetings;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies to support technical cooperation activities devoted to crime prevention and criminal justice and, in pursuance of their mandates, to include such activities in their programmes, utilizing the expertise of the Programme in such activities and cooperating closely on relevant technical assistance projects and advisory missions;

8. *Calls upon* all relevant international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue cooperating with the Programme in support of its operational and technical activities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate, as appropriate, joint initiatives and the joint formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects, involving interested donor countries, funding agencies and other relevant entities, and to organize meetings of interested donor and recipient countries;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to United Nations peace-keeping and special missions, as well as its contribution to the follow-up to those missions, *inter alia*, through advisory services, and encourages the Secretary-General, as a way of strengthening the rule of law, to recommend the inclusion of the re-establishment and reform of criminal justice systems in peace-keeping operations;

11. *Notes* the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in collecting and disseminating data and other information on technical cooperation projects, and requests the Secretary-General further to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat to estab-

lish and develop relevant databases, by cooperating in this endeavour with the United Nations Development Programme and the network of institutes cooperating with the Programme;

12. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the provision of the services of two interregional advisers for crime prevention and criminal justice and strongly recommends to the Secretary-General that those posts should be retained and that the interregional advisory services of the Programme should be further strengthened to support technical assistance activities, including short-term advisory services, needs assessment, feasibility studies, field projects, training and fellowships;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, within the regular budget, appropriate resources for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to provide better planning support and backstopping for the interregional advisory services, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/158 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1994/16 and 1994/22.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/16. Integration of demand reduction initiatives into a cohesive strategy to combat drug abuse

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking[48] and its resolution 1991/46 of 21 June 1991,

Acknowledging the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,[49] on 23 February 1990,

Reaffirming the importance of its resolution 1993/35 of 27 July 1993, on demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, and the need to ensure its implementation,

Recognizing that demand reduction encompasses prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as social reintegration,

Also recognizing the particularly important role of prevention within demand reduction,

Reminding Governments of article 22, paragraph 1 (*b*), of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[50] of article 36, paragraph 1 (*b*), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[51] and of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/110 of 14 December 1990, which offer the possibility of applying to drug abusers, in appropriate cases of a minor nature, alternatives to, or measures in addition to, conviction and punishment, such as treatment,

Stressing the importance of a long-term global commitment to alleviating the serious consequences of drug abuse for the health and the social, economic, political and cultural fabric of communities,

Believing that optimum effectiveness in drug abuse control would best be achieved through a balanced approach, applying the appropriate emphasis and resources to initiatives involving both demand and supply reduction, and integrating such initiatives into a cohesive and comprehensive strategy,

Also believing that effectiveness in combating drug abuse is enhanced by cooperation and the combined efforts of all sectors of society, including those of voluntary and non-governmental organizations, in the recognition of problems and the quest for solutions,

Stressing the importance of evaluating programmes for drug abuse control and sharing information on their effectiveness,

1. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in consultation with Governments, appropriate United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, to define clearly their global strategy for demand reduction, specifying their aims, priorities and responsibilities, and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-ninth session;

2. *Also requests* the Executive Director of the Programme to develop, in consultation with Governments and organizations represented in the Commission by observers, a draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction, for submission to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session and subsequently, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly for adoption;

3. *Further requests* the Executive Director of the Programme, in preparing such a draft declaration, to take into account the relevant recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action[49] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[48] with due regard to flexibility in approach and cost-effectiveness;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Programme to report to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/3 of 20 July 1994, with particular attention to progress made in the development of innovative methods of data collection and analysis, the identification of reliable and comparable data regarding the nature, extent and consequences of drug abuse, and the revision of the annual reports questionnaire;

5. *Requests* that demand reduction be a permanent item of the agenda at each session of the Commission;

6. *Encourages* Governments, regional organizations and multilateral agencies to work together in developing knowledge of the social and economic costs of drug abuse as a contribution towards the objective assessment of the cost benefits of policy and programme options, so as to achieve established goals or aims of strategies to reduce the supply of and demand for drugs;

7. *Also encourages* Governments to adopt comprehensive national strategies that reflect the reality and necessity of a balance between supply and demand reduction efforts, with operational linkages between those two areas, taking into account the social, economic and cultural conditions of individual countries;

8. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the Programme to continue to facilitate and promote the dissemi-

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[48] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[49] General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

[50] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[51] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

nation of information and the sharing of the benefits of experience gained in the development and implementation of balanced national strategies integrating comprehensive initiatives aimed at supply and demand reduction;

9. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to report on progress and deficiencies in demand reduction programmes at the national level, in a manner that will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the illicit drug problem;

10. *Encourages* intergovernmental cooperation regarding demand reduction at the regional and international levels through various means, including meetings for the exchange of information and experiences;

11. *Stresses* the need for cooperation among all Governments and the importance of involving and assisting voluntary and non-governmental organizations as well as mobilizing community participation in demand reduction;

12. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to update, in consultation with other United Nations agencies, the *Resource Book on Measures to Reduce Illicit Demand for Drugs*[52] and to develop a glossary of terms to ensure a common understanding of terms;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/17. Enhanced regional cooperation to reduce the risks of drug abuse

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed at the escalation of drug abuse problems and at the increase in the range of substances being abused in all regions,

Recognizing that the negative implications of drug abuse have global, regional and national dimensions,

Also recognizing the negative consequences caused by the abuse of licit drugs,

Alarmed at the increasing rate of infection by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis C and other blood-borne viruses associated with injecting drug use,

Deeply concerned that illicit demand for, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are taking on new dimensions that threaten public health and the social, economic and political conditions in affected countries and areas,

Reaffirming the determination of the international community to fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking in accordance with international law and, in particular, with respect for the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,

Recognizing that the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking[48] and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,[49] on 23 February 1990, serve as useful guidelines for developing and implementing strategies to fight against the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recalling its resolution 1993/35 of 27 July 1993 on demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse,

Commending the initiatives and collaborative efforts of many countries as well as the establishment of regional coordinating bodies,

Recognizing the progress achieved by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the development and implementation of subregional strategies, and commending it for its efforts,

Noting the success of the Asia Pacific Conference on Drug Abuse: a Balanced Approach, held at Sydney, Australia, from 29 May to 2 June 1994, and the declaration adopted by that Conference, in which countries of the region reaffirmed their commitment to the following goals: coordinating and implementing comprehensive measures in both supply and demand reduction; a partnership between health, law enforcement and other relevant agencies, including non-governmental organizations; and effectively addressing the health and social consequences of substance abuse,

Aware of the need for a more comprehensive, integrated and collaborative approach to control the supply of, and demand for, all drugs of abuse, in close cooperation with relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other regional and international organizations,

Recognizing that the complexity of the drug problem requires all sections of the community and government to work together,

Also recognizing the importance of developing and implementing comprehensive national strategic plans that incorporate a range of supply and demand reduction measures and take into account the social, economic and cultural conditions of individual countries, of establishing national coordinating mechanisms with the involvement of personnel responsible for both law enforcement and demand reduction, of identifying national priorities and coordinating the implementation of strategic plans, and of providing mechanisms for evaluation and, where necessary, redirection of strategies,

Further recognizing the need for countries to adopt a range of culturally appropriate prevention strategies, including treatment, education, information and rehabilitation, and to address the social and family problems that may lead to drug abuse and the transmission of infectious diseases, such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and hepatitis, through the use of shared injecting equipment,

1. *Urges* all States and relevant organizations to strengthen their efforts to cooperate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the development and implementation of subregional strategies and to give meaning and substance to the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000;

2. *Also urges* all States to ratify or accede to and effectively implement the international drug control conventions or, until ratification or accession thereto, and to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the terms of those conventions;

3. *Encourages* the investigation, at the regional level, of the need for, and cost benefits of, mechanisms designed to support multi-agency approaches, such as regional con-

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[52] NAR/INF/1982/5.

ferences that periodically bring together health, law enforcement and other relevant agencies, including non-governmental organizations;

4. *Also encourages* initiatives and projects designed to establish effective regional networking to combat drug abuse;

5. *Urges* those States with expertise to share their knowledge and experience with other States in their region, having particular regard to priorities in the field of drug abuse control in the States concerned;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/18. Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the unlawful use of commercial carriers for the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and in precursors and essential chemicals,

Recalling its resolution 1993/41 of 27 July 1993,

Recalling also article 15 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[53] which provides for cooperation between appropriate authorities, including customs and commercial carriers,

Recognizing the importance of the use of memoranda of understanding concluded between the World Customs Organization, originally established as the Customs Cooperation Council, and international trade and transport organizations as a means to improving cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking,

Noting that a review undertaken by the World Customs Organization of the effectiveness of the programme of memoranda of understanding has revealed that both customs operations and trade have benefited from the adoption of such a programme,

Noting also that an increasing number of States have implemented memoranda of understanding,

Noting further that the adoption of a programme of memoranda of understanding has enabled States to improve the capacity of their law enforcement agencies to target and intercept illicit drug trafficking without hindering the free movement of innocent persons and legitimate international trade,

1. *Commends* the World Customs Organization for its work in demonstrating the effectiveness of the programme of memoranda of understanding developed at both national and international levels to combat illicit drug trafficking;

2. *Commends* the cooperation of those Governments which shared their experiences with the World Customs Organization, and thereby demonstrated the wide support for the programme of memoranda of understanding;

3. *Invites* those Governments to further promote the effectiveness of the programme of memoranda of understanding, notably as reflected in the practical benefits of enhanced cooperation and understanding, and actively to support the efforts of the World Customs Organization by sharing their experiences with other Governments;

4. *Invites* more countries and trade organizations to take part in the programme of memoranda of understanding;

5. *Urges* all States that have not already done so to implement fully article 15 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, by taking appropriate measures to prevent the use of commercial means of transport for the trafficking of illicit drugs;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/19. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991, 1992/30 of 30 July 1992, 1993/37 of 27 July 1993 and 1994/5 of 20 July 1994,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[54] in particular,

Having considered the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994*,[55] in which it is stated that in 1993 the consumption of opiates was higher than the production of opiate raw materials, and that in 1994 there was a shortage of supply,

Noting that the traditional supplier countries held very limited stocks of opiate raw materials at the end of 1994,

Also noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue contributing to the establishment and maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, in so far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production and manufacture for export;

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[53] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

[54] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[55] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XI.4.

2. *Urges* Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and to take effective measures to prevent diversion to illicit channels or otherwise not engage in licit production of opiate raw materials;

3. *Also urges* all Governments to comply fully with the relevant recommendations contained in the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994* in this respect;

4. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(*a*) In urging the Governments concerned to restrict global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to the actual licit needs and to avoid any proliferation of production;

(*b*) In convening meetings for establishing a balance between licit demand for and supply of opiates, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/20. Measures to strengthen international cooperation to prevent diversion of substances listed in table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and used in the illicit manufacture of stimulants and other psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the recent discovery of worldwide diversion of vast quantities of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from licit manufacture and trade to be used for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine,

Recognizing the rapid increase in illicit trafficking and use of stimulants throughout the world, and the need for the international community to strengthen countermeasures against the illicit trafficking in stimulants and their precursors,

Noting the proliferation of the illicit manufacture of a variety of drugs, especially stimulants, which has occurred throughout the world, and the fact that such massive production depends upon an equally massive diversion of substances listed in table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[53]

Realizing that brokers frequently serve as mediators in transactions involving substances listed in table I which are ultimately diverted,

Recognizing the need for the international community to renew its commitment to cooperation through the exchange of information and to strengthen countermeasures against the illicit traffic in and abuse of psychotropic substances, in particular stimulants, and their precursors,

Taking note with appreciation of the publication entitled *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*,[56] and welcoming the initiative taken jointly by the International Narcotics Control Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe to hold a meeting of experts to review the issue of brokers dealing with precursors and psychotropic substances and to consider concrete measures effectively to control the operations of brokers,

Recalling its resolutions 1981/7 of 6 May 1981, 1992/29 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/40 of 27 July 1993,

1. *Urges* Governments, where appropriate, to invoke article 12, paragraph 10 (*a*), of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, in order to give importing countries advance notice of any shipment of substances listed in table I of the Convention;

2. *Requests* the Government of an exporting country, subject to its legal provisions, to provide the following information to the competent authorities of the importing country prior to any export, even when the importing country has not yet formally requested such notification under article 12, paragraph 10 (*a*), of the Convention:

(*a*) Name and address of the exporter and importer and, when available, of the consignee;

(*b*) Name of the substance listed in table I of the Convention;

(*c*) Quantity of the substance to be exported;

(*d*) Expected point of entry and expected date of dispatch;

(*e*) Such other information as the exporting Government may deem relevant;

3. *Requests*, for any substance listed in table I of the Convention, the Government of an importing country, upon receipt of any form of pre-export notification from the exporting country, to undertake, through its regulatory authorities and in cooperation with the law enforcement authorities, an investigation of the legitimacy of the transaction, and, with the possible assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board, to convey information thereon to the exporting country;

4. *Urges* Governments of exporting countries, at the same time, to conduct their own investigations in questionable cases and to seek information and views from the Board, international organizations and Governments, as appropriate, inasmuch as additional facts establishing suspicion may be available to them;

5. *Requests* Governments, where there is sufficient evidence that a substance may be diverted into illicit channels, to stop the shipments or, where circumstances warrant, to cooperate in controlled deliveries of suspicious shipments in special circumstances if the security of the shipment can be sufficiently ensured, if the quantity and nature of the chemical involved is such that it can be managed feasibly and safely by the competent authorities, and if all States whose cooperation is necessary, including transit States, agree to the controlled delivery;

6. *Also urges* Governments to exercise, as a matter of urgency, increased vigilance over the activities of brokers handling substances listed in table I of the Convention, in

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[56] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XI.1.

view of the special role that some of them play in the diversion of such substances, and to subject them to licensing or other effective control measures as necessary;

7. *Further urges* Governments to ensure, as far as possible, that shipments entering or leaving free ports, free zones and bonded warehouses be subject, where permitted, to the controls necessary to safeguard against diversion;

8. *Urges* Governments, subject to the provisions of national legislation on confidentiality and data protection, to inform the Board on a regular basis, upon request of the Board and in the form and manner provided for by it, of the quantities of substances listed in table I of the Convention that they have imported, exported or transshipped, and encourages them to estimate their annual licit needs;

9. *Requests* the Board, drawing upon the capabilities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to collect information pursuant to paragraph 8 above, and further to develop and strengthen its database in order to assist Governments in preventing diversion of substances listed in table I of the Convention and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in discussing the control of illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and use of psychotropic substances, especially of stimulants and their precursors, and in formulating policy recommendations in this field;

10. *Requests* all Governments to provide the Secretary-General, subject to the provisions of national legislation on confidentiality and data protection, with names and addresses of the manufacturers, within their countries, of substances listed in table I of the Convention, and requests the Secretary-General to include that information in the publication entitled *Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control*;[57]

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the Programme and in consultation with the Board, to convene, drawing upon voluntary contributions from Governments, expert meetings of regulatory and law enforcement authorities of interested Governments in 1995 and 1996 in order to discuss countermeasures against the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in psychotropic substances, particularly stimulants, and the illicit use of their precursors on the basis of the study to be prepared in accordance with paragraph 12 below;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the Programme and in consultation with the Board, to undertake, within existing resources, a thorough study on stimulants and the use of their precursors in the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs, and to prepare a report thereon for submission to the Commission, taking into account any comments that may be made on the study at the expert meetings referred to in paragraph 11 above;

13. *Encourages* Governments to consider strengthening, where necessary, the working mechanisms established to prevent diversion of substances listed in table II of the Convention, as described in the present resolution;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation, and asks the Board, in cooperation with the Programme, to report on its implementation to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session.

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/21. International Year of Older Persons: towards a society for all ages

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 47/5 of 16 October 1992, the annex to which contains the Proclamation on Ageing, by which the Assembly decided to observe the year 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/22 of 27 July 1993, in which the Council invited Member States to strengthen their national mechanisms on ageing, *inter alia*, to enable them to serve as national focal points for the preparations for and observance of the Year,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 45/106 of 14 December 1990, in which it recognized the complexity and rapidity of the ageing of the world's population and the need to have a common basis and frame of reference for the protection and promotion of the rights of older persons, including the contribution that older persons could and should make to society,

"*Bearing in mind* its resolution 49/162 of 23 December 1994, on the integration of older women in development,

"1. *Takes note* of the conceptual framework of a programme for the preparation and observance of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[58]

"2. *Invites* Member States to adapt the conceptual framework to national conditions and to consider formulating national programmes for the Year;

"3. *Invites* the United Nations organizations and bodies concerned to examine the conceptual framework and identify areas for expanding upon it in keeping with their mandates;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor activities for the Year and to make appropriate coordinating arrangements, bearing in mind that the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat has been designated the United Nations focal point on ageing;

"5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to allocate sufficient resources for promoting and coordinating activities for the Year, bearing in mind resolution 47/5 in which it was decided that observance of the Year would be supported by the regular programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999;

"6. *Invites* Member States, United Nations organizations and bodies and non-governmental organizations to assist the global coordinating entity for the Year;

"7. *Invites* the regional commissions, within the existing mandates, to bear in mind the goals of the Year when convening regional meetings in 1998 and 1999 at which to mark the Year and formulate action plans on ageing for the twenty-first century;

"8. *Encourages* relevant United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to support local, national and international programmes and projects for the Year;

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[57] ST/NAR.4/1994/1.

[58] A/50/114.

"9. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme to continue to ensure that the concerns of older persons are integrated into its development programmes;

"10. *Invites* the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and other relevant research institutes to consider preparing studies on the four facets of the conceptual framework, namely, the situation of older persons, lifelong individual development, multigenerational relationships and the relationship between the ageing of populations and development, and requests the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to continue its research on the situation of older women, including those in the informal sector;

"11. *Encourages* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to launch, within existing resources, an information campaign for the Year;

"12. *Invites* the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to continue its work on ageing and the situation of older persons, as described in its reports;[59]

"13. *Invites* non-governmental organizations to develop programmes and projects for the Year, particularly at the local level, in cooperation, *inter alia*, with local authorities, community leaders, enterprises, the media and schools;

"14. *Decides* that henceforth the term 'older persons' should be substituted for the term 'the elderly', in conformity with the United Nations Principles for Older Persons,[60] with the result that the Year and the Day concerned shall be called the International Year of Older Persons and the International Day of Older Persons;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the preparations being made by Member States, United Nations organizations and bodies and non-governmental organizations for the observance of the Year."

49th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/22. Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has recommended the inclusion of the Russian Federation within the geographical scope of the Commission, with the objective of allowing the appropriate programme activities of the Commission to be extended to that country, in particular its Siberian and far-eastern regions,

Decides to amend paragraph 2 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

50th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/23. Implementation of phase II of the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 710 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,[61] by which the Conference of Ministers adopted the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Referring to General Assembly decision 46/456 of 20 December 1991, by which the Assembly approved the programme for the Second Decade, and Assembly decision 48/455 of 21 December 1993 concerning the provision of resources for its implementation,

Recalling resolution 93/89 of 13 March 1993 of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade,[62]

Having considered the mid-term evaluation of the programme for the Second Decade and the action programme derived therefrom,

Reaffirming the continuing relevance and critical importance of the Second Decade, especially for achieving the goals of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,[63]

Noting with concern the low level of programme implementation owing to a lack of resources,

Recalling that new projects to be proposed for inclusion in the programme for the Second Decade should conform to the principles and criteria already adopted and be submitted to the executing agencies concerned, specifying, among other things, the:

(*a*) Time-frame for implementation,

(*b*) Resource requirements, resource availability and prospective sources,

(*c*) Description of tasks to be performed and their assignment among the various partners,

1. *Urges* Member States to make every effort to implement the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa by undertaking, *inter alia*, the following specific activities:

(*a*) Facilitating and encouraging national coordinating committees to carry out activities by providing those committees with the necessary human and financial resources to enable them to accomplish their assigned tasks;

(*b*) According priority to national projects that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Second Decade;

(*c*) Coordinating and strengthening national efforts in fund-raising, so as to be able to gain access to regional indicative planning figures through such sources as the

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[59] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 3* (E/1994/23); ibid., *1995, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1995/22 and Corr.1).

[60] General Assembly resolution 46/91, annex.

[61] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 16* (E/1991/37), chap. IV.

[62] DOC/UNTACDA/93/04.

[63] A/46/651, annex.

Lomé IV Convention,[64] for the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

(*d*) Taking into account the environmental impact of all transport and communications development projects;

2. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental organizations to involve the subregional and subsectoral working groups in the design of regional action programmes concerning transport and communications and to provide them with all the assistance necessary to participate effectively in the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

3. *Requests* intergovernmental organizations to take an active part in the programme for the Second Decade by carrying out, within their regular work programmes, the activities set out in that programme, giving priority to those activities that promote regional integration;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme to consider favourably increasing the level of its support for the Second Decade by funding part of the regional action programme for the implementation of the second phase of the programme for the Second Decade;

5. *Invites* all donors to contribute further to the implementation of the programme approved by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its tenth meeting, held at Addis Ababa on 20 and 21 March 1995;

6. *Invites* the General Assembly to consider providing the Economic Commission for Africa with additional resources, allocated within the regular budget, to enable it to pursue the major activities of the programme for the Second Decade;

7. *Requests* the African, Caribbean and Pacific Coordinating Ministers of the European Development Fund to give appropriate priority to the projects and programmes for the Second Decade in the preparation of their national and regional indicative programmes under the second financial protocol of the Lomé IV Convention;[64]

8. *Calls upon* the development banks and participating financial institutions to continue to work with the programme machinery of the Second Decade to provide coordinated and efficient support to the development of transport and communications in Africa;

9. *Appeals* to the World Bank to maintain a high level of involvement in and contribution to the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

10. *Requests* African financial institutions to provide further support to the programme for the Second Decade, in particular by systematically taking into account the guidelines and priorities of the Second Decade in the preparation of the action plans for African countries;

11. *Requests* the subsectoral working groups to initiate such regional action as would provide a framework for intervention by those countries which plan to commercialize or privatize their transport and communications sector;

12. *Decides* that the Resource Mobilization Committee for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa shall henceforth be known as the Advisory Committee on Programme Promotion for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, and adopts the terms of reference of that Committee, as set out in the report of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on its tenth meeting;[65]

13. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to emphasize assistance for Member States in seeking, arranging and mobilizing funds for projects approved under the programme for the Second Decade;

14. *Appeals* to all financial institutions that are members of the Advisory Committee to play a more active role in the efforts geared to supporting the Committee's mission by providing it with the required technical expertise;

15. *Requests* the subsectoral working groups to assist in the evaluation of projects falling within their areas of competence, and in the coordination and integration of the Africa regional work programmes of the specialized agencies with those of the Second Decade;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to:

(*a*) Disseminate systematically among all partners in the Second Decade information on the implementation of the programme of the Decade through workshops, seminars, symposia, other forums and information bulletins;

(*b*) Play a far more active role in coordinating the programme for the Second Decade and to strengthen the capacity of the Commission to provide the necessary technical support of programme implementation;

(*c*) Ensure that future evaluations of the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade are based on a critical analysis of the degree to which the objectives of the Decade have been achieved;

(*d*) Prepare a consolidated report on the status of implementation of all the projects for the Second Decade, based on reports prepared by Member States and intergovernmental organizations on the status of their projects.

50th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/24. Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1996-1997

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and subsequent relevant resolutions on programme planning,

Recalling its resolution 1992/52 of 31 July 1992, entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: strengthening the role and functions of the Economic Commission for Africa", and resolution 769 (XXVIII) of 6 May 1993 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on strengthening the role of the Commission to provide team leadership and coordination of United Nations system activities with a regional perspective in Africa,[66]

Reaffirming that measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the Secretariat and to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/212 of 23 December 1992, would significantly contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of the

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[64] See *The Courier Africa-Caribbean-Pacific-European Community*, No. 120 (March-April 1990).

[65] E/ECA/TCD/MIN/95/100.

[66] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 18* (E/1993/38), chap. IV.

Commission in dealing with the development challenges facing the Africa region,

Conscious of the importance of the ongoing measures to improve the effectiveness of the United Nations resulting from General Assembly resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992, on the basis of which resources and activities have been decentralized from Headquarters to the Commission during the biennium 1994-1995,

Having examined the proposed programme of work and priorities of the Commission for the biennium 1996-1997,[67]

Taking note of the new organizational structure which, among other things, is aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the Commission,

Appreciative of the redeployment of resources to the Commission's regular programme of technical cooperation to enhance the multidisciplinary regional advisory services it renders to member States,

Noting with appreciation the grant made available to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, which has contributed significantly to the operational capacity of the Commission,

1. *Endorses* the proposed programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1996-1997;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination, that United Nations programmes and activities for the Africa region are coordinated and harmonized for cost-effectiveness, synergy and greater impact;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in making his proposals for the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, to take into consideration the special development needs of the Africa region, by stressing the need to make available to the Commission adequate resources to enable it to carry out fully those activities under programme 30 (Regional cooperation for development in Africa) and programme 45 (Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development), in particular subprogramme 2 thereof (Monitoring, assessment and follow-up of the implementation of action programmes, including their financial aspects), of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;[68]

4. *Urgently appeals* to the General Assembly to consider the possibility of converting, within existing resources, the grant provided to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning to establish core posts in the regular budget, as called for by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1992/51 of 31 July 1992 and 1993/68 of 30 July 1993;

5. *Endorses* the appeal of the Economic Commission for Africa to the Committee for Programme and Coordination to consider these proposals favourably and to recommend, through the Economic and Social Council, their adoption by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

6. *Calls upon* the General Assembly, through its Second and Fifth Committees, to take the necessary action to ensure that adequate resources are made available to the Commission for the implementation of its work programme;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to endeavour to maintain and strengthen the cohesion of the programme of technical cooperation, especially at the implementation level.

50th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/25. Establishment of a committee on energy within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that petroleum and gas are not the only energy resources available in States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, but that renewable sources of energy are also available, and aware also that close regional cooperation is needed to strengthen the capabilities of those States for developing the use of renewable sources of energy,

Aware of the importance of coordinating activities in the field of energy with efforts to protect the environment in States members of the Commission, as well as the importance of related issues pertaining to the development, transport and use of energy sources, the rationalization of their use and the impact of their use on the environment and on the sustainable development of those States,

Conscious of the importance of the participation of the competent authorities of the States members of the Commission in the planning and development of the programmes of the secretariat of the Commission in the field of energy and in monitoring their implementation,

Inspired by the steps taken by other regional commissions for the establishment of specialized committees on various energy areas to ensure the coordination of action at the regional level,

1. *Decides* to establish, within existing resources, a Committee on Energy within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, made up of representatives of States members of the Commission who are specialists in the field of energy, which will undertake the following tasks:

(*a*) Participation in the establishment and formulation of priorities for the programme of work and medium-term plan in the field of energy;

(*b*) Monitoring of developments in the field of energy in the States members of the Commission;

(*c*) Monitoring of the progress achieved in the activities of the secretariat of the Commission within the field of energy;

(*d*) Follow-up of international and regional conferences, participation of member States in them and coordination of regional efforts relating to the implementation of resolutions and recommendations;

2. *Also decides* that the Committee on Energy will hold its meetings every two years, starting in 1996;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Commission at its nineteenth session.

50th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

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[67] E/ECA/CM.21/12.

[68] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (A/47/6/Rev.1 and Corr.1), vol. II.

1995/26. Establishment of a committee on water resources within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious of the importance of water security in view of the scarcity of water resources in the States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Conscious also of the importance of developing the water resources of those States and rationalizing their use,

Taking into account the need to monitor scientific and technological developments in the use of both traditional and non-traditional water sources,

Also taking into account the importance of the participation of the competent authorities of the States members of the Commission in the planning, development and monitoring of the programmes of the secretariat of the Commission in the field of water resources,

1. *Decides* to establish, within existing resources, a Committee on Water Resources within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, made up of representatives of States members of the Commission who are specialists in the field of water resources, which will undertake the following tasks:

(*a*) Participation in the establishment and formulation of priorities for the programme of work and medium-term plan in the field of water resources;

(*b*) Monitoring of developments in the field of water resources in the States members of the Commission;

(*c*) Monitoring of the progress achieved in the activities of the secretariat of the Commission in the field of water resources;

(*d*) Follow-up of international and regional conferences, participation of member States in them and coordination of regional efforts relating to the implementation of resolutions and recommendations;

2. *Also decides* that the Committee on Water Resources will hold its meetings every two years, starting in 1996;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Commission at its nineteenth session.

50th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/27. Implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1992/24 of 30 July 1992, 1993/32 of 27 July 1993 and 1994/19 of 25 July 1994 on preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 49/157 of 23 December 1994, in which the Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give priority attention at its fourth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress, with a view to recommending appropriate follow-up, through the Economic and Social Council, by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session,

Determined to give effect to the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress, taking into account the guidance provided by the Commission at its fourth session,

Taking note of the report of the Ninth Congress,[22] considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session,

1. *Invites* Governments, in their efforts to combat crime and ensure justice, to draw on the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995;

2. *Approves* the follow-up of the resolutions and recommendations concerning the topics of the Ninth Congress, as contained below, and requests the Secretary-General to implement them in accordance with work plans of implementation and with the rules and regulations of the United Nations, including financial and programme planning rules and regulations, in the context of the priority themes determined by the Council in section VI of its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992.

I. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND PRACTICAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW: PROMOTING THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME

1. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies to support technical cooperation activities devoted to strengthening the rule of law, in cooperation with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in order to ensure proper coordination; and requests the Secretary-General to undertake vigorous fund-raising activities, also in accordance with Council resolution 1992/22;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, as a way of strengthening the rule of law, to include upon request the re-establishment and reform of criminal justice systems in peace-keeping operations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further strengthen operational activities in developing countries and countries in transition, by providing advisory services and training programmes and by carrying out field studies at the national level, also drawing on extrabudgetary resources;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue cooperating with the United Nations in developing manuals and training curricula and in organizing courses in the various areas of crime prevention and criminal justice;

A. *International cooperation in criminal matters, including extradition*

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, utilizing extrabudgetary funds already offered for this purpose and in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, a meeting of an intergovernmental expert group to examine practical recommendations for the further development and promotion of mechanisms of international cooperation, including the United Nations model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters, as well as for the development of model legislation on extradition and related forms of international cooperation in criminal matters;

6. *Recommends* that the expert group should, in the

light of the discussion at the workshop held during the Ninth Congress, explore ways and means of increasing the efficiency of extradition and related mechanisms of international cooperation in criminal matters, having due regard to the rule of law and the protection of human rights, including, where appropriate, such measures as:

(*a*) The provision of technical assistance in the development of bilateral and multilateral agreements based on the United Nations model treaties and other sources;

(*b*) The drafting of model legislation or agreements on international cooperation in criminal matters, alternative or complementary articles for existing model treaties, and articles for possible model multilateral instruments;

7. *Recommends* that a report on the implementation of paragraph 5 above should be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session;

B. *Establishment of a regional centre for training and research in crime prevention and criminal justice for the Mediterranean States*

8. Decides to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group within the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice which would meet during the first and second days of the fifth session of the Commission with the aim of studying, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, the proposal for the establishment of a regional centre, to be based at Cairo, for training and research in crime prevention and criminal justice for the Mediterranean States, taking into consideration, *inter alia*, Council resolution 1994/23, of 25 July 1994, on criteria and procedures for the affiliation with the United Nations of institutes or centres and the establishment of United Nations subregional institutes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; that the working group should report to the Commission at its fifth session; and that the working group may invite other relevant entities or seek views from them, as appropriate.

II. ACTION AGAINST NATIONAL AND TRANSNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND ORGANIZED CRIME, AND THE ROLE OF CRIMINAL LAW IN THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT: NATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider measures on the prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles, and requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments and relevant organizations on this matter and to report to the Commission at its sixth session;

2. *Also requests* the Commission, in its review of priority themes, to continue placing special emphasis on the development of strategies for the effective prevention and control of organized transnational crime;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, as well as the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, to continue research, exchange of information, training and technical cooperation facilitating the development of preventive, regulatory and other strategies on the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment, with an emphasis on:

(*a*) Needs assessment and advisory services;

(*b*) Assistance in the review or redrafting of legislation and the development of effective infrastructure;

(*c*) Training of criminal justice and regulatory agency personnel;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of establishing an integrated system for the periodic gathering and dissemination of information on national legislation in crime prevention and criminal justice and its implementation, taking into account the current and planned capabilities of the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network and the activities of other United Nations entities and relevant intergovernmental organizations, invites Member States to cooperate in this regard, with a view to encouraging progressive alignment regarding, *inter alia*, international cooperation, extradition and other bilateral and multilateral modalities of mutual assistance in criminal matters, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Commission at its fifth session;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue studying the actual situation of organized transnational crime and effective measures for its control;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to assist Member States, upon request, in adjusting their national legislation with a view to making the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of organized transnational crime more effective;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure close coordination between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and other United Nations entities, in particular, *inter alia*, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, including the sponsorship of joint activities, and to encourage further cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization and other international and intergovernmental bodies concerned, through joint programmes and projects;

Links between transnational organized crime and terrorist crimes

8. *Calls upon* institutes and centres for crime prevention and criminal justice to devote the required attention to studying the links between transnational organized crime and terrorist crimes, their effects and appropriate means for countering them;

9. *Requests* the competent United Nations bodies to collect information on the links between transnational organized crime and terrorist crimes, to coordinate their activities and to facilitate the access of States to such information;

10. *Decides* to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group, within the framework of the Commission, to consider, at the fifth session of the Commission, the views of Member States to be sought by the Secretary-General in the implementation of paragraph 1 of resolution 3 of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[24] and to consider measures for combating transnational organized crime, including the drafting of a code of conduct or other legal instrument, with due regard to the growing danger of links between organized crime and terrorist crimes, and that the working group should report to the Commission at its fifth session;

11. *Recommends* that the Commission should consider including in the agenda for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Of-

fenders an item entitled "The links between transnational organized crime and terrorist crimes".

III. CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POLICE SYSTEMS: MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, PROSECUTION, COURTS AND CORRECTIONS; AND THE ROLE OF LAWYERS

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote technical cooperation projects on penal law reform and on the modernization of criminal justice administration, particularly in the fields of data collection and computerization, the training of law enforcement officials, the promotion of non-custodial measures and prisoners' welfare, taking into account United Nations standards and norms such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[28] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners[69] and the *WHO Guidelines on HIV Infection and AIDS in Prisons*;[70]

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to play an active role in urging developed countries to provide support by supplying and maintaining technical aid for law enforcement agencies in developing countries;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to expedite the dissemination of the *Commentary on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)*,[71] which was published pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/110 of 14 December 1990, and welcomes the support of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation and the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation in its preparation;

A. *Prison conditions*

4. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to keep the matter of prison conditions under regular review and, in particular, recommends that the open-ended in-sessional working group on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice should discuss, at the fifth session of the Commission, the establishment of efficient information-gathering mechanisms to that end, taking into account the forthcoming results of the United Nations survey on the use and application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[41] which were approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General, drawing upon extrabudgetary resources, to distribute the manual entitled *Making Standards Work*, prepared by Penal Reform International, among Member States for their use and consideration, and to seek their advice with a view to preparing a subsequent version of the manual for further consideration by the Commission;

B. *Information network and databases*

6. *Requests* the Commission to review the membership and databases of the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network, with a view to increasing the participation in the Network by Member States, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and academic and other research institutions;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the contributions of Member States in order to prepare, in cooperation with the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, for the consideration of the Commission at its fifth session, a draft action plan on international cooperation and assistance with regard to statistical and computerized applications in the management of the criminal justice system, commensurate with the priorities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in the above-mentioned initiative recommendations for improving the management and information functions of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and other elements of institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network to reflect the resolve of the international community to pursue the programme priorities determined in accordance with the statement of principles and programme of action of the Programme, annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, and taking into account the proposals for improving the clearing-house capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[38]

9. *Requests* the Commission to consider the utilization of experts of interested Member States to advise the Secretary-General on technical cooperation projects related to paragraph 7 above, including their funding by the public and private sectors;

10. *Also requests* the Commission and the Secretary-General, when implementing the above-mentioned recommendations, to take account of work already being carried out in the United Nations and other international organizations, such as the Council of Europe, in comparing national crime and criminal justice databases.

IV. CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES, IN PARTICULAR AS RELATED TO CRIMES IN URBAN AREAS AND JUVENILE AND VIOLENT CRIMINALITY, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF VICTIMS: ASSESSMENT AND NEW PERSPECTIVES

1. *Recommends* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should consider the possible impact of migratory flows on urban criminality;

2. *Urges* Member States to give attention to public awareness and to promote the role of information in crime prevention, and requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with specialized research centres and experts, to prepare a manual for public awareness campaigns to be used to guide States in formulating national public awareness programmes;

3. *Approves* the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, which were finalized by the Commission at its fourth session;[72]

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources:

(*a*) To continue studying the effects of criminality in urban areas, the factors contributing to it and measures for its effective prevention, taking into consideration recent developments in, *inter alia*, sociology, child and adolescent psychology, health, criminology and technology, including environmentally sound planning, city planning and housing design;

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[69] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[70] WHO/GPA/DIR/93.3.

[71] ST/CSDHA/22.

[72] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 10* (E/1995/30), chap. I, sect. B.

(*b*) To organize seminars and training programmes to search for ways and means to prevent crime in urban and other areas;

(*c*) To promote technical cooperation projects on the improvement of juvenile justice systems, taking into account the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[26] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)[27] and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty;[45]

5. *Calls upon* Member States, in cooperation with the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies, to develop tried and tested crime prevention strategies that are capable of being adapted to local conditions, with particular reference to those presented at the workshops on urban policy and crime prevention, prevention of violent crime, and mass media and crime prevention held during the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

A. *Firearms regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public safety*

6. *Requests* the Commission, at its fifth session, to consider, under a separate agenda item, the measures to regulate firearms commonly applicable in Member States, such as the prevention of transnational illicit trafficking in firearms, with a view to suppressing the use of firearms in criminal activities, taking into account the urgent need for effective strategies to ensure the proper regulation of firearms at both national and transnational levels;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish and maintain close cooperation with Member States and intergovernmental and other organizations, especially the International Criminal Police Organization, active in the field of firearms regulation, *inter alia*, by regularly exchanging data and other information, in accordance with specific circumstances of Member States, on, among other things, the following topics:

(*a*) Criminal cases, accidents and suicides in which firearms are involved, including the number of such cases and the number of victims involved, and the status of firearms regulation by the law enforcement authorities;

(*b*) The situation with regard to transnational illicit trafficking in firearms;

(*c*) National legislation and regulations relevant to firearms regulation;

(*d*) Relevant initiatives for firearms regulation at the regional and interregional levels;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to initiate a study on, *inter alia*, the topics listed in paragraph 7 above, so as to provide the Commission at its fifth session with a basis for its consideration of measures to regulate firearms;

9. *Endorses* the work plan presented by the representative of the Secretary-General, as contained in paragraph 19 of the report of the Commission on its fourth session,[23] to implement resolution 9 of the Ninth Congress;[24]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to collect information and consult with Member States on the implementation of the national measures outlined in resolution 9 of the Ninth Congress, paragraphs 7 to 10;

11. *Invites* all United Nations organs, bodies and specialized agencies and intergovernmental and other organizations active in the field of firearms regulation to provide the Secretary-General with views and proposals on their possible contributions towards the full implementation of resolution 9 of the Ninth Congress;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission, at its fifth session, on the implementation of resolution 9 of the Ninth Congress, as well as the paragraphs above, and to submit to it recommendations for further concerted action at the national and transnational levels, including the possibility of seeking views of Member States on the preparation of a declaration;

B. *Children as victims and perpetrators of crime: effective application of United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice*

13. *Decides* that the elimination of violence against children should be considered within the priority theme "Crime prevention in urban areas, juvenile and violent criminality" of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the biennium 1996-1997;

14. *Calls upon* the regional commissions, the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant entities to cooperate closely in planning and implementing joint activities in the area of juvenile justice;

15. *Recommends* that *Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence: a Resource Manual*,[73] which is based on a draft prepared by the Government of Canada, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and currently available in English only, should be published in the other official languages of the United Nations, subject to the availability of regular budgetary or extrabudgetary funds;

16. *Decides* to integrate United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice into the current process of information-gathering;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to initiate the process of requesting the views of Member States on the elaboration of an international convention on the illicit traffic in children, which may embody elements necessary to efficiently combat this form of transnational organized crime;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funding, to organize a meeting of an expert group on the prevention of the sexual exploitation of children for commercial purposes within the context of international travel (sex tourism);

19. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to enhance inter-agency cooperation within the United Nations system in connection with the elimination of violence against children and the administration of justice with regard to children by, *inter alia*, using existing meeting possibilities, both at Headquarters and at the regional and national levels, including the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, as well as the Committee on

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[73] T/CSDHA/20.

the Rights of the Child and the Special Rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights concerned about this issue, with a view, in particular, to avoiding duplication and overlapping of activities;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue including in the various advisory services and technical assistance programmes specific arrangements for technical assistance in the field of criminal justice and the administration of justice, with regard to children; such assistance may include technical advice in law and criminal justice reform, including the promotion of alternative measures, such as alternatives to custody, diversionary programmes, alternative dispute resolution, restitution, family conferences and community services;

21. *Recommends* that technical cooperation programmes in the field of administration of justice with regard to children should entail appropriate evaluation and follow-up procedures and that the United Nations Children's Fund, other relevant United Nations bodies, institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, national institutions and non-governmental organizations should be involved as appropriate;

22. *Invites* the Committee on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention of the Commission on Human Rights, to identify, in their reports, issues of particular concern with regard to the protection of children and juveniles in detention for their consideration under programmes of technical cooperation;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his reports on technical assistance programmes and advisory services in the field of criminal justice and the administration of justice the following aspects:

(*a*) Existing possibilities for including specific needs of children and juveniles into concrete projects undertaken under those programmes;

(*b*) Existing arrangements for the coordination of those programmes;

(*c*) Current evaluation and follow-up procedures in that regard;

(*d*) The scope for including projects for the promotion of alternative measures, such as alternatives to custody, diversionary programmes, alternative dispute resolution, restitution, family conferences and community services, under those programmes;

(*e*) Possibilities for further strengthening United Nations action in this field through enhanced technical cooperation programmes;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General, taking into account the conclusions of the reports referred to in paragraph 23 above, to consider ways of elaborating a programme of action aimed at promoting the effective use and application of relevant United Nations human rights instruments in the administration of justice with regard to children and of United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice, giving due regard to the work accomplished by the Commission on Human Rights and in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund and other agencies and organizations concerned, within existing resources;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of these recommendations to the Commission at its fifth session, including in particular those contained in paragraph 24 above, and decides that the open-ended in-sessional working group of the Commission, at its fifth session, should seek ways to develop and undertake practical activities, including training, research and advisory services, to achieve the goal of preventing and eradicating violence against children;

C. *Elimination of violence against women*

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward resolution 8 of the Ninth Congress, on the elimination of violence against women,[24] to the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995;

27. *Urges* the Commission to continue to consider the elimination of violence against women within its priority themes and within the training and technical assistance efforts of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the contributions of interested Member States, institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in order to prepare a draft plan of action, in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice, on the elimination of violence against women that will provide practical and action-oriented suggestions on how to address this issue by means of, *inter alia*, legislative action, research and evaluation, technical cooperation, training and exchange of information;

29. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the draft plan of action and, taking into account the views received and the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women, to submit the draft plan of action, as well as a report on the views received, to the Commission at its fifth session so that it may be considered by the open-ended in-sessional working group of the Commission;

30. *Urges* the Commission to cooperate closely on the issue of the elimination of violence against women with other United Nations bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Commission on Human Rights, including the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and its consequences, as well as with relevant experts and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate;

31. *Invites* the institutes in the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network to promote and undertake practical activities to eliminate violence against women, including the provision of training and advisory services, to develop proposals on other measures that could be taken in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to eliminate violence against women and to submit a report on those issues to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session;

D. *Victims of crime*

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant organizations on the advisability of preparing a manual on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.[29]

50th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/28. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Article 8 of the Charter, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling further the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[74] especially paragraphs 79, 315, 356 and 358,

Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies that have continued to focus on this area since the adoption of Assembly resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which the question of the employment of women in the Professional category was first addressed,

Concerned by the serious and continuing underrepresentation of women in the Secretariat, particularly at the higher decision-making levels,

Convinced that the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat could significantly enhance the effectiveness and credibility of the United Nations, including its leadership role in advancing the status of women worldwide and in promoting the full participation of women in all aspects of decision-making,

Recalling the goal, set out in General Assembly resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990 and 45/239 C of 21 December 1990 and reaffirmed in Assembly resolutions 46/100 of 16 December 1991, 47/93 of 16 December 1992, 48/106 of 20 December 1993 and 49/167 of 23 December 1994, of a 35 per cent overall participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Noting with concern that the current rate of increase in the appointment of women may not be sufficient to achieve the objective of a 35 per cent participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Recalling the goal, set in General Assembly resolution 45/239 C and reaffirmed in Assembly resolutions 46/100, 47/93, 48/106 and 49/167, of a 25 per cent participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995,

Noting with disappointment that the participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above remains unacceptably low, and well below the 25 per cent goal,

Noting the efforts made in the past year by the Secretary-General and the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat to integrate the objectives set by the General Assembly for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat into the overall strategy for the management of the Organization's human resources, and noting also that such a comprehensive approach will be conducive to enhancing the status of women in the Secretariat,

Recognizing the importance of providing equal employment opportunities for all staff,

Aware that a comprehensive policy aimed at preventing sexual harassment should be an integral part of personnel policy,

Commending the Secretary-General for his administrative instruction on procedures for dealing with cases of sexual harassment,[75]

Bearing in mind that a visible commitment by the Secretary-General is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[76] while regretting the lateness in the availability of the report;

2. *Also takes note* of the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995-2000) contained in section IV of the report, and of the goals and objectives of the plan as proposed by the Secretary-General;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to implement fully the plan of action, noting that his visible commitment is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly and the goals and objectives contained in the plan;

4. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to ensure implementation of the plan of action through, *inter alia*, the issuance of clear and specific instructions as to the authority and responsibility of all managers in implementing the plan and the criteria by which performance will be appraised;

5. *Also urges* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in a manner consistent with the plan of action, to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts and within those parts of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies where representation of women is considerably below the average, in order to achieve the goals set in General Assembly resolutions 45/125 and 45/239 C of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and, in posts at the D-1 level and above, of 25 per cent by 1995;

6. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to examine existing work practices within the United Nations system with a view to increasing flexibility so as to remove direct or indirect discrimination against staff members with family responsibilities, including consideration of such issues as spouse employment, job-sharing, flexible working hours, child-care arrangements, career-break schemes and access to training;

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[74] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[75] ST/AI/379.

[76] A/49/587 and Corr.1.

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries, particularly those countries which are unrepresented or underrepresented, and from other countries that have a low representation of women, including countries in transition;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that equal employment opportunities exist for all staff;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to enable, from within existing resources, the focal point for women within the Secretariat effectively to monitor and facilitate progress in the implementation of the plan of action from within existing resources;

10. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the plan of action and the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in the Professional category, especially in posts at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and sending forward more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to develop comprehensive policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report on the status of women in the Secretariat containing, *inter alia*, information on activities undertaken towards the achievement of the goals and objectives contained in the plan of action and policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat is presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fortieth session, in accordance with the relevant rules concerning the timetable for delivery of documentation, and to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

50th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/29. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[77] is a key international human rights instrument for the promotion of equality between women and men,

Welcoming the increasing number of States parties to the Convention, which has reached one hundred and thirty-nine,

Noting with deep concern that the Convention is still one of the human rights instruments with a large number of reservations, many of which run contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, despite the fact that some States parties have withdrawn their reservations to it,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[78] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held from 14 to 25 June 1993, in which the Conference stipulated that the human rights of women and of the girl child were an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights,

Recalling also that, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Conference recommended the adoption of new procedures to strengthen the implementation of the commitment to women's equality and human rights and called upon the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to examine quickly the possibility of introducing the right of petition through the preparation of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[79]

Taking note of suggestion 7, on elements for an optional protocol to the Convention, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its fourteenth session,[80]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 47/94 of 16 December 1992, relating to the scheduling of the meetings of the Committee,

Recalling also its resolution 1994/7 of 21 July 1994 and relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly to support the work of the Committee,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 49/164 of 23 December 1994 and decision 49/448 of 23 December 1994, providing for a meeting of States parties to the Convention in 1995 to consider the revision of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention,

Aware that the workload of the Committee has increased because of the growing number of States parties to the Convention, and that the annual session of the Committee is still the shortest of all the annual sessions of the human rights treaty bodies,

Welcoming the Committee's efforts further to improve its working methods, *inter alia*, by adopting concluding observations containing specific suggestions and recommendations,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that the States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, at their eighth meeting, held on 22 May 1995, have already considered the revision of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention in order to allow the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to meet annually with sufficient time for the effective performance of its functions under the Convention;[81]

2. *Supports* the request made by the Committee at its twelfth session for additional meeting time, with adequate support from the Secretariat, so as to allow the Committee to meet for three weeks for its fifteenth session, and recommends that the request made by the Committee at its fourteenth session to hold two sessions in 1996, each of three weeks' duration, be considered favourably, within the existing level of budgetary resources;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Committee to improve its procedures and working methods, and encourages it to continue such efforts, within its mandate;

4. *Notes* that suggestion 7, on elements for an optional protocol to the Convention, adopted by the Committee at its fourteenth session, was transmitted to the Commission on the Status of Women for consideration;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental or-

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[77] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[78] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[79] Ibid., sect. II, para. 40.

[80] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/50/38), chap. I.

[81] See CEDAW/SP/1995/2.

ganizations to submit their views on an optional protocol to the Convention, including those related to feasibility, taking into account the elements suggested by the Committee in its suggestion 7;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fortieth session a comprehensive report, including a synthesis, on the views expressed in accordance with paragraph 5 above, if possible six weeks prior to the commencement of the session;

7. *Decides* that the Commission should establish an in-session open-ended working group for a two-week period at its fortieth session to consider the report requested in paragraph 6 above with a view to elaborating a draft optional protocol to the Convention;

8. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention;

9. *Encourages* States to consider limiting the extent of any reservation they lodge to the Convention, to formulate any reservation as precisely and as narrowly as possible, and to ensure that no reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise contrary to international law;

10. *Requests* States parties to the Convention to review their reservations regularly with a view to withdrawing them expeditiously so that the Convention may be fully implemented;

11. *Also encourages* States parties that are behind schedule in submitting their periodic reports to the Committee to do so promptly, and requests the Committee to follow up this problem;

12. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to publicize widely the decisions and recommendations of the Committee.

50th plenary meeting
24 July 1995

1995/30. Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women,[82]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[74] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children,

Recalling also Commission on the Status of Women resolution 38/4 of 18 March 1994[83] and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Further recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[84] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Welcoming the signing by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, in Washington, on 13 September 1993,[85] as well as the implementation of the agreements reached between the two sides,

Deeply concerned about the continuing deterioration of all aspects of the situation of the Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem,

Gravely concerned about the severe consequences of the continuous Israeli illegal settlements activities, as well as the measures which isolate Jerusalem from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, on the situation of Palestinian women and their families,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation constitutes a major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development plan of their society;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[86] the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907[87] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,[88] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

3. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugee and displaced Palestinian women and children and those who are political deportees to their homes and properties in the occupied Palestinian territory, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. *Urges* Member States, international financial organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions to intensify their efforts to provide financial and technical assistance to Palestinian women for the creation of projects responding to their needs, especially during the transitional period;

5. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation and to assist Palestinian women by all available means, and to submit to the Commission, at its fortieth session, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

51st plenary meeting
25 July 1995

1995/31. Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/24 of 3 March 1995,[89]

1. *Decides* to authorize the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to establish an inter-sessional working group of the Subcommission, consisting of five of its members, which shall meet each year for five working days, initially for a three-year period, in order to promote the rights of persons be-

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[82] E/CN.6/1995/8.

[83] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 7* (E/1994/27), chap. I, sect. C.

[84] General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[85] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[86] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[87] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[88] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[89] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

longing to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as set out in the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities,[90] and in particular:

(*a*) To review the promotion and practical realization of the Declaration;

(*b*) To examine possible solutions to problems involving minorities, including the promotion of mutual understanding between and among minorities and Governments;

(*c*) To recommend further measures, as appropriate, for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Working Group, within existing resources, with all the necessary services and facilities to fulfil its mandate.

52nd plenary meeting
25 July 1995

1995/32. Establishment of a working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/32 of 3 March 1995,[89]

Reaffirming its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, in particular its paragraphs 9, 19 and 33,

Recalling the mandate of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, especially as contained in paragraph 40 (*e*) of resolution 1296 (XLIV),

1. *Endorses* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/32;

2. *Authorizes* the establishment, as a matter of priority and from within existing overall resources, of an open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights, operating in accordance with the procedures established by the Commission in the annex to its resolution 1995/32, with the sole purpose of elaborating a draft declaration, considering the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples annexed to resolution 1994/45 of 26 August 1994 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[91] for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly within the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;

3. *Also authorizes* the open-ended working group to meet for ten working days at the earliest possible date in 1995;

4. *Invites* applications from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that are interested in participating in the working group;

5. *Requests* the Coordinator of the Decade, in accordance with the procedures established by the Commission in its resolution 1995/32 and following consultations with the States concerned, and in accordance with Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations, to forward all applications and information received to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to meet as necessary to examine the applications and, having considered all relevant information, including any views received from the States concerned, to recommend to the Economic and Social Council those organizations of indigenous people which should be authorized to participate in the working group, including at its first session in 1995;

7. *Decides*, on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to authorize the participation in the work of the working group of interested organizations of indigenous people, in accordance with rules 75 and 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its fifty-second session, to review the progress of the working group and to transmit its comments to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1996;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities for the implementation of the present resolution.

52nd plenary meeting
25 July 1995

1995/33. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/33 of 3 March 1995,[89]

1. *Authorizes* an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the fifty-second session of the Commission in order to continue the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;[92]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all the necessary facilities to the working group for its meetings and to transmit the report of the working group[93] to Governments, the specialized agencies, the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

52nd plenary meeting
25 July 1995

1995/34. Question of human rights and states of emergency

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/42 of 3 March 1995[89] and Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities resolution 1994/36 of 26 August 1994,[91]

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[90] General Assembly resolution 47/135, annex.

[91] See E/CN.4/1995/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/56, chap. II, sect. A.

[92] General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

[93] E/CN.4/1995/38 and Add.1.

1. *Approves* the request of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the Special Rapporteur on human rights and states of emergency, Mr. Leandro Despouy, to fulfil his mandate, notably relating to the holding of an expert meeting to study non-derogable rights in states or situations of emergency and the international principles to be taken into account in drafting national legal rules, and to establish a database on states of emergency and related human rights questions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance for the fulfilment of his mandate.

52nd plenary meeting
25 July 1995

1995/35. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the basic measures needed for their prevention and eradication

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/78 of 8 March 1995,[89]

1. *Authorizes* the open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights for the elaboration of guidelines on a possible optional protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to elaborate, as a matter of priority and in close cooperation with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and on the basis of the guidelines contained in its report,[94] a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[95] on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and to meet for two weeks before the fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the working group with all the necessary assistance to enable it to meet and to fulfil its task.

52nd plenary meeting
25 July 1995

1995/36. Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/79 of 8 March 1995,[89]

1. *Approves* the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography for three years, while maintaining the annual reporting cycle;

2. *Also approves* the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary human and financial assistance, from within existing resources, so as to make possible the full discharge of the mandate.

52nd plenary meeting
25 July 1995

1995/37. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/79 of 8 March 1995,[89]

1. *Authorizes* the working group on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[95] on the involvement of children in armed conflicts to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the fifty-second session of the Commission;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend to the working group all the necessary services it requires to permit it to meet prior to the fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights.

52nd plenary meeting
25 July 1995

1995/38. Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/84 of 8 March 1995,[89]

1. *Authorizes* an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of one week prior to the fifty-second session of the Commission in order to continue work on the elaboration of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all necessary facilities, within existing United Nations resources, to the working group for its meetings.

52nd plenary meeting
25 July 1995

1995/39. Annual sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, by which it established the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to assist it in relation to the various functions entrusted to it under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[96]

Recalling also that in its resolution 1985/17 it decided to review the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Committee every five years beginning in 1990,

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[94] E/CN.4/1995/95, annex I.

[95] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[96] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Noting that since its first session in 1987 the Committee has held twelve sessions, examined one hundred and three reports of States parties and adopted five very detailed general comments,

Recognizing that the Committee has succeeded in developing constructive and effective methods of work, including in relation to its dialogue with States parties,

Recalling the emphasis contained in the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[97] on the important role of the Committee in monitoring those aspects of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[98] and the Programme of Action that relate to compliance by States parties with the Covenant,

Noting that the number of States parties to the Covenant has increased by more than 50 per cent since the Council resolved to establish the Committee and that there are now one hundred and thirty-one States parties,

Noting also that the Committee has consistently needed to hold two annual sessions in recent years in order to cope with its workload and that it continues to be faced with a backlog of reports to be considered,

1. *Authorizes* the holding of two annual sessions by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in May and November-December, each of three weeks' duration, in addition to a pre-sessional working group of five members to meet for five days immediately after each session to prepare the list of issues for consideration at the subsequent session;

2. *Requests* the Committee to give careful consideration to the possible means by which it might contribute to the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, having particular regard to the commitments contained in the latter concerning the adoption of national strategies for social development and the definition of time-bound goals and targets for reducing overall poverty.

52nd plenary meeting
25 July 1995

1995/40. Strengthening of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned that illicit demand for, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are taking on new dimensions that threaten public health and the social, economic and political conditions in affected countries,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, in particular paragraphs 9 and 10,

Reaffirming the determination of the international community to use every means to fight against drug abuse and the production of and illicit trafficking in drugs in accordance with international law and on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility,

1. *Reiterates* the special recommendation, contained in its resolution 1995/1 of 10 February 1995, that the issue of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities should be the theme for the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1996;

2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs give priority consideration to the proposal to convene an international conference for the purpose of evaluating the international situation and the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities.

56th plenary meeting
27 July 1995

1995/41. Provision of assistance for the repair of war damage in the Republic of Yemen

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the unification of the two parts of Yemen and the formation of the Republic of Yemen in May 1990 as a unified State exercising national sovereignty over all Yemeni territory,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 45/222 of 21 December 1990, Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/62 of 26 July 1991 and other resolutions concerning the provision of assistance to the Republic of Yemen,

Appreciating the difficulties that the Republic of Yemen is facing in its endeavours to preserve its national unity, strengthen democracy and respect for human rights and boost its economic development,

Mindful of the essential needs of the process of repairing the damage caused by the recent war and meeting development requirements in the Republic of Yemen,

1. *Appeals* to all Member States, all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other international organizations and institutions to provide the requisite support and assistance to the Government of the Republic of Yemen to repair the war damage suffered by the economic infrastructure;

2. *Calls upon* those bodies to intensify their efforts to assist the Republic of Yemen to implement national reconstruction and development programmes;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at its substantive session of 1996 of the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

56th plenary meeting
27 July 1995

1995/42. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly decision 48/450 of 21 December 1993,

Also recalling its resolutions in which it called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify their programmes of assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon,

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[97] A/CONF.166/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[98] Ibid., annex I.

Reaffirming its resolution 1994/35 of 29 July 1994,

Aware of the magnitude of the requirements of Lebanon resulting from the extensive destruction of its infrastructure, which is impeding national rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and adversely affecting economic and social conditions,

Reaffirming the pressing need to continue to assist the Government of Lebanon in the reconstruction of the country and the recovery of its human and economic potential,

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in mobilizing assistance for Lebanon,

1. *Appeals* to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to mobilize all possible assistance for the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts;

2. *Calls upon* all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon, especially in the technical and training fields;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at its substantive session of 1996 of the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

56th plenary meeting
27 July 1995

1995/43. Assistance for the reconstruction of Madagascar following the natural disasters of 1994

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/234 of 14 February 1994 on emergency assistance to Madagascar and Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/36 of 29 July 1994 concerning the measures to be taken following the cyclones and floods that had affected Madagascar,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1994/36,[99]

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts made by the Government of Madagascar and by the international community, in particular the organizations of the United Nations system, the resources mobilized are inadequate and that Madagascar remains vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters,

Bearing in mind the fact that, apart from the immediate damage, such repeated climatic phenomena have residual effects which weaken the country's economic base, hold up its economic and social progress, and frustrate its development policy,

Considering that the country's sustainable development requires a capacity to overcome the after-effects of natural disasters and that disaster aid and relief should accordingly include a long-term dimension,

1. *Urges* all States to continue and intensify their participation in the implementation of the programmes for the recovery and reconstruction of the areas and sectors affected by the cyclones and floods;

2. *Requests* international and regional organizations, the specialized agencies, financial institutions and voluntary institutions to support, within the framework of their respective programmes, the requests for assistance formulated by the Government of Madagascar during the recovery and reconstruction phase;

3. *Invites* international cooperation to take into account, in the objectives of its assistance operations, the need to reduce the country's vulnerability to natural disasters and to safeguard its development process;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to help the Government of Madagascar to mobilize the resources needed to overcome the effects of the natural disasters and neutralize their repercussions on the development process;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at its substantive session of 1996 of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

56th plenary meeting
27 July 1995

1995/44. Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/139 B of 20 December 1994 on the participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development,

Reaffirming the guiding principles on humanitarian assistance contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Recognizing the importance of voluntary national and regional actions aimed at providing the United Nations system with specialized human and technical resources for the purposes mentioned above, on a stand-by basis,

Noting that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/139 B, a distinct window has been opened within the Special Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Volunteers programme to channel funds for operationalizing the activities of the "White Helmets",

Taking note of the information submitted to the Council on recent developments related to the implementation of the "White Helmets" initiative by Governments, specialized agencies and relevant bodies,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the growing number of Governments involved in the "White Helmets" initiative;

2. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Secretary-General,[100] in particular the statement that the "White Helmets" initiative represents an innovative opportunity for the effective, efficient and economical provision of assistance to the intended beneficiaries of the operations of the United Nations system in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development, and that it presents a new opportunity for creative and resourceful programme design, formulation and implementation in such areas,[101] in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/182;

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[99] A/50/292-E/1995/115.

[100] A/50/203-E/1995/79 and Add.1

[101] See A/50/203/Add.1-E/1995/79/Add.1, sect. V.

3. *Invites* Governments able to do so to set up and make available their existing national volunteer teams and individuals, taking into account the "White Helmets" initiative;

4. *Encourages* the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as part of its functions of coordination of humanitarian assistance, and the relevant bodies of the United Nations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to make use of the "White Helmets" and other volunteers in appropriate United Nations relief, humanitarian and development operations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the information related to the "White Helmets" initiative that has recently become available, to prepare an updated report on recent developments regarding the implementation of the initiative for submission to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

6. *Recommends* that the General Assembly include the "White Helmets" initiative and the consideration of the report mentioned in paragraph 5 above as a separate item in the agenda of its fiftieth session.

56th plenary meeting
27 July 1995

1995/45. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1994/30 of 27 July 1994, in which it took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its fourteenth session,[102]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 49/163 of 23 December 1994,

Recognizing the important role that the Institute plays in the substantive preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, and the role of the Institute with respect to the Conference,

Also recognizing the equally important contribution of the Institute in its area of expertise to activities related to the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the International Year of Older Persons,

Reaffirming the original mandate and distinct capacity of the Institute to carry out research and training for the advancement of women, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Board of Trustees that the Institute should implement the recommendations emanating from the Fourth World Conference on Women, especially those related to research and training needs for the advancement of women, and coordinate effectively with United Nations bodies and organizations to avoid duplication,[103]

Taking into account the fact that the Fourth World Conference on Women will consider the issue of institutional arrangements in the Platform for Action,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its fifteenth session and the decisions contained therein;[103]

2. *Takes note* of the analysis done by the Board of Trustees and its recommendation that the Institute should also report to the Second Committee of the General Assembly under relevant agenda items, in order to improve the coordination and synergy of its programmes with other economic and social issues;

3. *Commends* the efforts of the Institute to address all levels of poverty that hamper so dramatically the advancement of women, through research and training activities in the areas of empowerment of women; statistics and indicators in gender issues; communications; women, natural resources and sustainable development; water and sanitation; waste management; renewable sources of energy; and issues related to different population groups, such as older persons and displaced, refugee and migrant women;

4. *Also commends* the Institute for its efforts further to develop active and close cooperation with the specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system, the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations University, the regional commissions and other organs, programmes and institutions, in order to promote programmes that contribute to the advancement of women;

5. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining the level of resources devoted to independent research and related training activities, which are crucial for the situation of women;

6. *Calls upon* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute through voluntary contributions and pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thus enabling the Institute to continue to respond effectively to its mandate.

56th plenary meeting
27 July 1995

1995/46. Water supply and sanitation

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 35/18 of 10 November 1980, by which it proclaimed the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 45/181 of 21 December 1990, in which it expressed its deep concern about the slow rate of progress in the provision of services in water and sanitation,

"*Bearing in mind* that the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990, the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990, the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, reiterated the need to provide, on a sustainable basis, access to safe water in sufficient quantities and proper sanitation for all,

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[102] E/1994/68 and Corr.1.

[103] See E/1995/80.

"*Deeply concerned* that at the current rate of progress the provision of drinking water will be insufficient to satisfy the needs of a very large number of people by the year 2000 and that the lack of progress in the provision of basic sanitation services is likely to have dramatic environmental and health consequences in the near future,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in providing safe water supply and sanitation for all during the first half of the 1990s;[104]

"2. *Takes note* of the programme strategies in water and environmental sanitation adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund at its annual session for 1995[105] and of resolution AFR/RC 43/R2 of the Regional Committee for Africa of the World Health Organization, in which the Committee endorsed the Africa 2000 initiative for water supply and sanitation in Africa;

"3. *Calls upon* Governments to implement fully the provisions concerning water resources in general and water supply and sanitation in particular contained in chapter 18 of Agenda 21,[11] and the recommendations made by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its second and third sessions,[106] including the recommendations for action contained in the Action Programme of the Ministerial Conference on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation convened by the Government of the Netherlands on 22 and 23 March 1994,[107] in particular:

"(*a*) To develop, review or revise by 1997 and implement, in the context of a national sustainable development strategy consistent with Agenda 21, measures for drinking water supply and environmental sanitation, taking into account the goals set by the World Summit for Children;

"(*b*) To undertake, as appropriate, legal, regulatory and institutional reforms designed to bring about the management of water resources at the lowest appropriate level, including stakeholder participation and the involvement of the private sector, and to adopt strategies for capacity-building;

"(*c*) To assign high priority to programmes designed to provide basic sanitation and excreta disposal systems to urban and rural areas and to the treatment of waste waters, with provisions for community involvement;

"(*d*) To formulate and implement investment strategies and cost recovery policies aimed at generating a flow of financial resources commensurate with needs, taking into account the needs and conditions of the peri-urban and rural poor;

"(*e*) To establish or strengthen a nationwide water and sanitation monitoring system, making full use, as appropriate, of the information support system developed by the Joint Monitoring Programme of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund;

"4. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to intensify their efforts concerning financial and technical support for developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

"5. *Urges* donor Governments, multilateral financial and development institutions and non-governmental organizations to give favourable and appropriate consideration to requests for grants and concessional financing, particularly with regard to environmental sanitation and sewerage and to waste-water treatment projects, which are intended to implement programmes consistent with the provisions and recommendations referred to in paragraph 3 above;

"6. *Decides* to review, at its fifty-fifth session, the situation at the end of the 1990s and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to it, through the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council, containing an assessment of the water supply and sanitation situation in developing countries, including proposals for action for the ensuing decade at the national and international levels."

56th plenary meeting
27 July 1995

1995/47. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

A

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Recognizes* the importance of reliable and hazard-resistant telecommunications for natural disaster reduction, in particular in support of early warning at the community, national, regional and international levels;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, to include, in his report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the early-warning capacities of the United Nations system with regard to natural disasters, proposals for further improvements in the field of disaster-related telecommunications;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure, in pursuance of resolution 36 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, held at Kyoto, Japan, in 1994, close cooperation between the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,[108] the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the International Telecommunication Union.

56th plenary meeting
27 July 1995

B

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Recognizes* that disaster reduction forms an integral part of sustainable development strategies and national development plans of vulnerable countries and communities;

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[104] A/50/213-E/1995/87.

[105] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 13* (E/1995/33/Rev.1).

[106] Ibid., *1994, Supplement No. 13* (E/1994/33/Rev.1), and ibid., *1995, Supplement No 12* (E/1995/32).

[107] See E/CN.17/1994/12, annex.

[108] See General Assembly resolution 44/236, annex.

2. *Also recognizes* that concerted international action is required to promote and apply disaster reduction effectively and that it must be supported by effective coordination of the day-to-day activities for which the secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction is responsible;

3. *Commends* the work of the bodies comprising the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, in particular their contribution to the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and the Plan of Action contained therein;[109]

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/22 A of 2 December 1994;[110]

5. *Takes note in particular* of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General concerning the development of a coordinated international programme for disaster reduction, including the strengthening of the International Framework of Action for the Decade and the closing event of the Decade;

6. *Again urges* all United Nations bodies that are involved in disaster reduction activities to give priority to integrating, coordinating and strengthening their work to build the capacities of disaster-prone countries and regions in the field of disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, with particular consideration for the needs of the least developed countries and small island and land-locked developing States;

7. *Expresses its concern* about the continuing financial limitations with regard to effective support for the International Framework of Action for the Decade and in relation to the national, subregional, regional and international activities for the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy and the Plan of Action contained therein, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/22 A;

8. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant intergovernmental bodies and all others involved in the Decade to provide adequate financial resources and technical support for the activities of the Decade;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, therefore, to include in his report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session an examination of options from all existing sources for an adequate funding of the core functions of the secretariat of the Decade, and to specify those functions in his report;

10. *Recommends* that the General Assembly, at its fiftieth session, consider the question of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction as a separate subitem under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development";

11. *Also recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution annexed to the present resolution.

56th plenary meeting
27 July 1995

ANNEX

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 48/188 of 21 December 1993, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994 and 49/22 B of 20 December 1994,

Expressing its solidarity with the people and countries that suffer as a result of natural disasters,

Emphasizing once again the urgent need for concrete measures to reduce the vulnerability of societies to natural hazards, the loss of human lives and the heavy physical and economic damage that occur as a result of natural disasters, in particular in developing countries, small island States and land-locked countries,

Reiterating the validity of the conclusions of the first World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994, in particular with regard to its call for increased bilateral, subregional, regional and multilateral cooperation in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation,[109]

Commending those countries, national and local institutions, organizations and associations that have adopted policies, allocated resources and initiated action programmes, including international assistance, for disaster reduction and, in this context, welcoming the participation of private companies and individuals,

Commending all countries and intergovernmental and regional organizations that have actively engaged in regional and subregional assessments of vulnerability to natural hazards and have consequently initiated regional and subregional cooperation in the field of disaster reduction, including the exchange of data and technology as well as the development of joint administrative, technological and scientific approaches for applied disaster reduction,

Commending those organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, scientific associations and non-governmental organizations which, in accordance with decisions of their governing bodies, have incorporated the recommendations of the General Assembly relating to disaster reduction and those of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction in their programmes of work, thus contributing towards effective progress in disaster reduction in their mandated responsibilities and respective fields of activity, including the allocation of budgetary resources for disaster reduction,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[110] concerning the specific measures for the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and the Plan of Action contained therein and requests the secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to continue to promote and monitor their translation into concrete activities, in close cooperation with all bodies comprising the International Framework of Action for the Decade,[108] so as to ensure timely and effective implementation;

2. *Commends* those developing and least developed countries which have mobilized domestic resources for disaster reduction activities and have facilitated the effective implementation of such activities, and encourages all developing countries concerned to continue in this direction;

3. *Recommends* that all countries, with appropriate support, continue to study conventional and non-conventional ways and means of financing disaster reduction measures, both at the national level and with respect to subregional, regional and international technical cooperation;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant intergovernmental bodies and all others involved in the Decade to participate actively in the financial and technical support of Decade activities, in order to ensure the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade, in particular with a view to translating the Yokohama Strategy and the Plan of Action contained therein into concrete disaster reduction programmes and activities;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Sustainable Development to pay appropriate attention at its fourth session to the issue of disaster reduction when considering the relevant chapters of Agenda 21[11] and of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[111]

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[109] A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[110] A/50/201-E/1995/74.

[111] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

6. *Welcomes* the measures proposed by the Secretary-General to bring the International Framework of Action for the Decade into line with the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action, in order to provide disaster reduction activities worldwide and regionally with authoritative and effective programme guidance so as to ensure stronger cohesion of disaster reduction programmes and the joint participation of concerned sectors in their implementation;

7. *Notes* the initiative for an informal mechanism between the secretariat of the Decade and Member States, intended to facilitate and support the promotion of Decade activities and the regular exchange of information between Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations;

8. *Welcomes*, in pursuance of its resolution 49/22 A, the restructuring of the Special High-Level Council and the Scientific and Technical Committee for the Decade so that, for the second half of the Decade, they will provide the necessary support to global, regional and national policy and strategy development, public awareness-building and resource mobilization and at the same time provide links with the scientific community and support the national committees for the Decade and national authorities in their cooperative efforts to integrate disaster reduction programmes into national activities for sustainable development;

9. *Endorses* the decision of the Secretary-General to extend, until the end of the Decade, the mandate of the United Nations Steering Committee for the Decade, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987 and 44/236;

10. *Emphasizes* that effective and efficient coordination and servicing of the above-mentioned components of the International Framework of Action for the Decade require a financially and structurally stable secretariat of the Decade, reporting to the Secretary-General through the Emergency Relief Coordinator;

11. *Decides* to convene, in pursuance of its resolution 49/22 A, a closing event of the Decade, through coordinated sectoral and cross-sectoral meetings at all levels, in order to facilitate the full integration of disaster reduction into the substantive efforts for sustainable development and environmental protection by the year 2000;

12. *Decides also* that the secretariat of the Decade will serve as the substantive secretariat for the preparation of the closing event of the Decade, working with the full support of relevant bodies of the United Nations Secretariat and drawing on the contributions of the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, other international organizations and Governments;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the availability of resources for the preparatory process, including the necessary enhancement of the capacity of the secretariat, and to appeal for additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Decade;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report containing proposals on how the distinct programme and coordination capability of the secretariat of the Decade might be enhanced so as to enable it to coordinate effectively the activities of the Decade and the integration of natural disaster reduction into the sustainable development process;

16. *Decides* to consider the question of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction at its fifty-first session, as a separate sub-item under environmental questions related to the environment and sustainable development.

1995/48. Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 27 July 1984, 1985/70 of 26 July 1985, 1987/69 of 8 July 1987, 1989/119 of 28 July 1989, 1991/74 of 26 July 1991 and 1993/60 of 30 July 1993,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988, by which the Assembly declared the period 1991-2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Referring to resolution 912 (1989) adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe[112] regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Also referring to the conclusions of the special meeting on the permanent link organized at Cairo on 5 April 1994 by the International Tunnelling Association on the occasion of its General Assembly, pursuant to Council resolution 1993/60,

Taking note of the recommendations and conclusions of the evaluation report on the studies relating to the project prepared in accordance with resolution 1991/74[113] and the follow-up report prepared in accordance with resolution 1993/60,[114] in which substantial support for the project from the European Union is recommended,

Also taking note of the conclusions of the Fourth International Colloquium on the Permanent Link, held at Seville, Spain, from 16 to 18 May 1995 and attended by international experts and representatives of specialized international organizations,

Recalling the strategy adopted by the European Union at the Essen Summit in December 1994, consisting in the setting-up of a European-Mediterranean partnership through the establishment of a free-trade zone,

Recalling also the conclusions of the first meeting of the Ministers of Transport of the six western Mediterranean countries, namely, Algeria, France, Italy, Morocco, Spain and Tunisia, held in Paris on 20 January 1995, at which the Ministers undertook to identify priority projects, among them the permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar, to be proposed to the European Union for consideration of the possibilities of financing and execution,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation on the project for the link through the Strait of Gibraltar established between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Governments of Morocco and Spain and specialized international organizations;

2. *Commends* the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe on the work done in preparing the project follow-up report requested by the Council in its resolution 1993/60, even though necessary resources were not forthcoming from the General Assembly;

3. *Thanks* the International Tunnelling Association for organizing the special meeting on the project at Cairo on 5 April 1994, pursuant to Council resolution 1993/60;

4. *Repeats its invitation* to the competent organizations of the United Nations system to participate in the studies and work on the permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar;

5. *Invites* the European Commission to consider the possibility of participating in the development of the project both institutionally and financially;

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[112] See Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, fortieth ordinary session (third part), 30 January–3 February 1989, *Texts adopted by the Assembly*, Strasbourg, France, 1989.

[113] See E/1993/80.

[114] E/1995/46.

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to take an active part in the follow-up to the project and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 1997;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide formal support and, to the extent that priorities permit, necessary resources, within the regular budget, to the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe in order to enable them to carry out the abovementioned activities.

56th plenary meeting
27 July 1995

1995/49. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/132 of 19 December 1994,

Recalling also its resolution 1994/45 of 29 July 1994,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their national resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[88] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, in which, among other things, the Council called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, *inter alia*, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory,

Aware of the negative and grave economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan,

Welcoming the ongoing Middle East peace process started at Madrid, in particular the signing at Cairo, on 4 May 1994, by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, of the first agreement on the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements,[85] namely, the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area,[115]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[116]

2. *Reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

3. *Recognizes* the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being illegal;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/50. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 46/219 of 20 December 1991 and, in particular, resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of its implementation,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/33 of 28 July 1994,

Recalling that, in accordance with resolution 48/162, the role of the Council in the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment includes the provision to the United Nations system of cross-sectoral coordination and overall guidance on a system-wide basis,

Recognizing that appropriate recommendations regarding the need to increase substantially resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, should be further considered in the open-ended working group of the General Assembly on a new funding system for operational activities for development, established pursuant to Assembly resolution 48/162, annex I, section III.B,

Having considered the note by the Secretariat on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development within the United Nations system[117] and the report on the annual sessions of the United Nations funds and programmes,

Deeply concerned about the decrease in resources allocated to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretariat;[117]

2. *Reaffirms* that the strengthening of the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational activities of the United

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[115] See A/49/180-S/1994/727.

[116] A/50/262-E/1995/59.

[117] E/1995/98.

Nations system in the delivery of its assistance for development requires a real commitment to implementing General Assembly resolutions 47/199 and 48/162, including the need to increase substantially the availability of resources on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the needs of developing countries;

3. *Considers* that there is a need for additional measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including, *inter alia*, programmes focused on meeting the specific needs of developing countries; giving priority in resource allocation to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and Africa; appropriate cooperation among United Nations programmes and between them and those of other donors; and keeping administrative costs to a level that allows effective programme delivery;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to finalize the report requested in paragraph 55 of resolution 47/199 and to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, in consultation with Member States, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of resolution 47/199, with appropriate recommendations, also taking into account the work and outcome of the open-ended working group of the General Assembly on a new funding system for operational activities for development and the need to implement paragraph 3 of resolution 47/199;

5. *Reiterates* that the United Nations funds and programmes should submit their reports to the Council in all the official languages of the United Nations in good time, to enable the Council to carry out its policy guidance functions, and should schedule their Executive Board meetings so as to ensure this;

6. *Decides* that in 1996 the high-level meeting of the operational activities segment should focus on strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions in the areas of social and economic development, at all levels, including the field level;

7. *Also decides* that the themes for the working-level meetings of the operational activities segment should include:

(*a*) Field-level coordination issues relating to the follow-up of the theme of the high-level segment of the previous substantive session of the Council;

(*b*) Issues relating to the budgets of the United Nations funds and programmes, with the aim of:

- (i) Promoting greater budgetary transparency with respect to resources, including administrative costs of different funds and programmes;
- (ii) Addressing the linkages between administrative expenditure and programme expenditure;
- (iii) Ensuring the most efficient use of resources;
- (iv) Promoting budgetary transparency with respect to resources mobilized by developing countries for operational activities for development of the United Nations, including resources from the private sector;

(*c*) Issues relating to:

- (i) Strengthening national capacity for management and coordination of international assistance;
- (ii) Improving national participation in the process of evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of assistance provided by United Nations funds and programmes;
- (iii) Promoting greater collaboration among United Nations funds and programmes in the evaluation of their activities;

(*d*) Issues relating to procurement, in particular from developing countries;

(*e*) Issues relating to the use of national experts and local technologies;

(*f*) Issues relating to the priorities to be given in particular to the least developed countries and Africa;

8. *Further decides* to review these themes at its organizational session for 1996, in the light of the discussion on the triennial policy review at the fiftieth session of the General Assembly.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/51. Overall guidance on operational activities for development to the United Nations funds and programmes

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Decides*, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, to provide to the United Nations funds and programmes the following policy guidance on operational activities for development, so as to ensure that the policies formulated by the General Assembly, particularly during the triennial policy review of operational activities, are appropriately implemented on a system-wide basis;

2. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes, in their response to the increasing needs of developing countries, to take into account General Assembly resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and 46/151 of 18 December 1991, to which is annexed the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, and to continue to give high priority in their budget allocations to the least developed countries, low income countries and Africa;

3. *Also requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to take into account the specific needs and requirements of the countries with economies in transition;

4. *Further requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to take into account the specific needs and requirements of different regions;

5. *Requests* the Executive Boards of the United Nations funds and programmes, in establishing their priorities, to take fully into account the relevant conclusions and recommendations of United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields, in accordance with their respective mandates, also bearing in mind national plans and priorities and relevant General Assembly resolutions;

6. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to improve coherence in their country programmes, *inter alia*, by considering the possibility of joint or consecutive meetings of the Executive Boards, where practicable, on country programmes, and by improving the link between their country programmes and the country strategy notes,

where in place, bearing in mind the need for cooperation between external donors and the United Nations funds and programmes in this field;

7. *Requests* the heads of the United Nations funds and programmes to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1996, through their Executive Boards, on the steps taken to further refine and effectively apply procedures for:

(*a*) The overall impact and performance of United Nations funds and programmes and measures to ensure that higher priority is given to monitoring and evaluation activities and to the implementation of findings, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992;

(*b*) Strengthening national capacity for the management and coordination of international assistance;

(*c*) Improving national participation in the process of evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of assistance provided by the United Nations funds and programmes;

(*d*) Promoting greater collaboration among United Nations funds and programmes in the evaluation of their activities;

8. *Requests* the Executive Boards of the United Nations Funds and Programmes, in their reports to the Council, to identify specific problems, opportunities and areas in which the Council could provide cross-sectoral coordination and overall guidance on a system-wide basis, and to make appropriate proposals, which should be further analysed as a basis for recommendations to the Council, to ensure that the policies formulated by the General Assembly, particularly during the triennial policy review of operational activities, are appropriately implemented on a system-wide basis;

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies, where appropriate, to identify specific problem areas for consideration by the Council in line with paragraph 8 above;

10. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes, in the context of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, to report jointly to the Council through the Secretary-General on questions relating to coordination, cooperation and the division of labour, and on other issues they consider appropriate;

11. *Also requests* the United Nations funds and programmes, and invites specialized agencies, to explore the scope for improving the cost-effectiveness of administrative services, including the possible use of common administrative services at the field level, with the aim of strengthening programme delivery, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 1996;

12. *Urges* the United Nations funds and programmes to improve the personnel management system for resident coordinators and other senior managers.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/52. Middle East peace process

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/88 of 16 December 1994,

Reaffirming its resolution 1994/44 of 29 July 1994,

Recalling the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East at Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as the meetings of the multilateral working groups, and noting with satisfaction the broad international support for the peace process,

Noting the continuing positive participation of the United Nations as a full extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, on 13 September 1993,[85] and the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, at Cairo on 4 May 1994,[115]

Also bearing in mind the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, signed in Washington, on 14 September 1993, the Washington Declaration signed by the Governments of Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994,[118] and the Treaty of Peace signed by the Governments of Jordan and Israel on 26 October 1994,

Welcoming the Declaration of Casablanca,[119] adopted at the Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit, held at Casablanca from 30 October to 1 November 1994,

1. *Welcomes* the peace process started at Madrid, and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations;

2. *Stresses* the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. *Expresses its full support* for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, their 29 August 1994 agreement on the preparatory transfer of powers and responsibilities, the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, the Washington Declaration, signed by the Governments of Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994, and the Treaty of Peace signed by the Governments of Jordan and Israel on 26 October 1994, which constitute important steps in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urges all parties to implement the agreements reached;

4. *Also expresses its support* for the ongoing negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on modalities for elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the redeployment of Israeli forces and the further transfer of responsibilities in the West Bank to the Palestinian Authority, and urges the parties to conclude these negotiations as soon as possible;

5. *Welcomes* the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, on 1 October 1993, including the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, and the subsequent work of the World Bank Consultative Group, welcomes also the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Special Co-

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[118] See A/49/300-S/1994/939.

[119] See A/49/645.

ordinator in the Occupied Territories, and urges Member States to expedite and to increase economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period;

6. *Stresses* the need to achieve rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to parties in the region and to render support for the peace process;

8. *Welcomes* the Middle-East/North Africa Economic Summit to be held at Amman from 29 to 31 October 1995, and expresses the hope that this Summit will contribute to the promotion of regional and international cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa;

9. *Considers* that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution;

10. *Encourages* regional development and cooperation in the areas where work has already begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/53. Consumer protection

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/248 of 9 April 1985, in which the Assembly adopted guidelines for consumer protection,

Recalling also its resolutions 1988/61 of 27 July 1988 and 1990/85 of 27 July 1990, as well as resolution 48/7 of 23 April 1992 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,[120] in which Governments were urged to implement the guidelines for consumer protection and the Secretary-General was requested to provide assistance to Governments in that regard,

Noting that the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its third session, recommended that the guidelines for consumer protection be expanded to include guidelines for sustainable consumption patterns,[121]

Aware that the need for assistance in the area of consumer protection, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, remains great,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his report on consumer protection,[122] prepared pursuant to Council resolution 1990/85, containing information on the efforts currently being made within the United Nations system to promote the implementation of the guidelines for consumer protection;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the impact the guidelines have had in the decade since their adoption in promoting just, equitable and sustainable economic and social development through their implementation by Governments;

3. *Recognizes* the role of civil societies and non-governmental organizations in promoting the implementation of the guidelines;

4. *Urges* all Governments to continue their efforts to implement the guidelines, create the appropriate legal framework and establish the means to develop, implement and monitor policies and programmes for consumer protection;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the development funds and programmes of the United Nations, the regional commissions and other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to provide assistance to Governments, at their request, in implementing the guidelines for consumer protection, to elaborate guidelines in the area of sustainable consumption patterns, taking into account the work undertaken in other intergovernmental forums, and to examine the possible extension of those guidelines into other areas;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 1997 on the implementation of the present resolution.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/54. Science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the critical and catalytic role of science and technology for development,

Also recognizing the specific needs and requirements of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, especially those in Africa, and countries with economies in transition,

Recognizing the unique role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as a global forum for the examination of science and technology questions, for improving understanding of science and technology policies for development and for the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the United Nations system, all in relation to development,

Recognizing further that the Commission, in carrying out its work, should pay special attention to the needs and requirements of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and that it should also take into consideration the relevant problems of countries with economies in transition,

Taking note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its second session,[123]

Recognizing the need to support activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development and considering that the level of funding for science and technology as a generic field is limited, being only a small percentage of total United Nations system resources for development,

1. *Urges* all countries to increase their support for science and technology for development and for the activities of relevant organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations in this sphere;

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[120] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 11* (E/1992/31), chap. IV.

[121] Ibid., *1995, Supplement No. 12* (E/1995/32), chap. I, para. 45, sect. E.

[122] E/1995/70.

[123] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 11* (E/1995/31).

2. *Urges* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to ensure greater transparency in its working methods and decision-making processes, including the allocation and utilization of resources, in accordance with Commission decision 2/101 of 24 May 1995;[124]

3. *Requests* the relevant organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations, in the spirit of coordination which should prevail in the actions of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development:

(*a*) To sensitize the international community regarding the critical and catalytic role of science and technology for development;

(*b*) To consider strengthening their capability to contribute to strengthening capacities in developing countries to generate applied research and development activities and results, and the application of those results to the industry and the actual user, including through pilot-scale projects;

(*c*) To consider facilitating and financing, including by catalysing other forms of financial support, South-South technology transfer and cooperation as an effective ingredient of self-sustaining development; in this context, possibilities of cooperation between developing countries and countries with economies in transition should also be explored;

(*d*) To work in a coordinated manner to develop a catalogue of proved technologies to enable effective choice by developing countries of state-of-the-art technologies;

(*e*) To continue to promote more effective technology cooperation between developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular by providing better access to technology and transfer of technology through, *inter alia*, fostering foreign direct investment from developed to developing countries, as well as to countries with economies in transition, including in the areas of new and emerging technologies;

(*f*) To consider enhancing research and development institutions of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in order to encourage and implement activities that reduce technological dependence on developed countries and promote South-South cooperation;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue contributing substantively and constructively to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development on the science and technology components of Agenda 21.[11]

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/55. Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994 on the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, in which the Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action of the Conference,[125] and taking note of Commission on Population and Development decisions 1995/1 and 1995/2 of 2 March 1995,[126]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/128;[127]

2. *Notes* the action taken so far by Governments and the international community to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and encourages them to strengthen their efforts in this regard in a concerted and coordinated manner;

3. *Endorses* the terms of reference proposed by the Commission on Population and Development in its report on its twenty-eighth session,[128] which reflect the comprehensive and integrated nature of population and development, and decides that, in addition to those terms of reference, the Commission should review the findings of research and analysis pertaining to the interrelationship between population and development at the national, regional and global levels and advise the Council thereon;

4. *Decides* that Government representatives nominated to serve on the Commission should have the relevant background in population and development;

5. *Also decides* that the Commission should monitor the progress made in achieving the targets for financial resources set out in chapters XIII and XIV of the Programme of Action, taking fully into account paragraph 7 of resolution 49/128;

6. *Further decides*, bearing in mind the new terms of reference, new mandate and work programme of the Commission, to enlarge the Commission's membership at a resumed session of the Council no later than 31 December 1995, recognizing the importance of adequate representation;

7. *Endorses* the multi-year work programme proposed by the Commission in its report on its twenty-eighth session;[128]

8. *Recalls* that the General Assembly, in paragraph 28 (*c*) of its resolution 49/128, requested the Council to consider the submission of recommendations to the Secretary-General regarding the establishment of an appropriate inter-agency coordination, collaboration and harmonization mechanism for the implementation of the Programme of Action;

9. *Taking note* of the fact that the Secretary-General has established an Inter-Agency Task Force on the Implementation of the Programme of Action, with the United Nations Population Fund as the lead agency, and welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to report through the Commission to the Council on the work of the task force, so as to ensure system-wide cooperation in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

10. *Notes* that the work programme of the Commission set out in its report contains a request that the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force be expanded to include migration issues;[129]

11. *Invites* the Department for Economic and Social

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[124] Ibid., chap. I, sect. C.

[125] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[126] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 7* (E/1995/27), chap. I, sect. B.

[127] A/50/190-E/1995/73.

[128] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 7* (E/1995/27), annex I.

[129] Ibid., sect. III.

Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat and other relevant organizations and bodies, in particular the United Nations Population Fund, to work closely in the preparation of reports for the Commission;

12. *Also invites* the Department, in its report to the Commission, to analyse and evaluate relevant comparative international information on population and development issues, to focus on issues that need further clarification and to submit suggestions for recommendations by the Commission;

13. *Recommends* that the General Assembly at its fiftieth session consider further, in the context of the comprehensive review of the implementation of its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, the establishment of a separate executive board for the United Nations Population Fund, taking into account the role of the Fund in the follow-up of the implementation of the Programme of Action and bearing in mind the administrative, budgetary and programme implications of such a proposal.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/56. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the guiding principles for providing humanitarian assistance as outlined in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Recalling other relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 47/168 of 22 December 1992, 48/57 of 14 December 1993 and 49/139 A of 20 December 1994, and the relevant agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of the substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council,[130]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[100]

Noting the differences and the limitations in the capacity of agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system to address effectively and in a comprehensive and coordinated manner the need for preparedness and humanitarian response, as well as prevention, rehabilitation, recovery and development, in accordance with their mandates,

Recognizing the need to review and strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system for humanitarian assistance,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to submit, at a date to be determined by the Council at its substantive session of 1996, a comprehensive and analytical report, including options, proposals and recommendations for a review and strengthening of all aspects of the capacity of the United Nations system for humanitarian assistance;

2. *Decides*, in order to facilitate that process:

(*a*) To encourage Governments to ensure coherence in the direction given to the governing bodies of relevant agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system, with the aim of improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in the United Nations system;

(*b*) To urge the governing bodies of relevant organizations of the United Nations system to review, during the period from 1995 to 1997, issues concerning the role and operational responsibilities, as well as the operative and financial capacities, of their respective organizations to respond, within their mandates, in the context of broad and comprehensive humanitarian programmes, bearing in mind section VII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182 and the indicative list of issues contained in the annex to the present resolution;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General and relevant agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system to include in their reports to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1996, a section on the progress achieved in the review of those issues and on the full implementation of resolution 46/182;

3. *Calls upon* the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in this context, to convene regular, informal and open information meetings with Member States, observer States and relevant intergovernmental and other organizations on the review of the above-mentioned issues so as to ensure that they are coherently addressed and appropriately reflected in the report of the Secretary-General.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

ANNEX

Indicative list of issues for consideration by the governing bodies of the appropriate agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system

Specific measures to strengthen local capacity and coping mechanisms.

Role and operational responsibilities of each specific organization in humanitarian situations, in regard to prevention, preparedness, humanitarian response, rehabilitation, recovery and development, as applicable.

Impact of the allocation of resources on the relationship between life-saving needs, prevention, preparedness and recovery.

Development of operative memoranda of understanding between different organizations to ensure interlinkages between, and coherence of, the operational activities of relevant actors.

Operational and financial capacity of each organization to act in a timely and effective manner in relation to its role and mandate.

Practical implications for each agency of participating fully in the coordinated programming of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and in related consolidated appeals.

Development of strategies for comprehensive staff development, including inter-agency training modules.

Reporting, both operational and financial, and evaluation of programmes undertaken.

Administrative and other procedures which provide flexibility and facilitate rapid response.

Levels of delegation of authority to the field level.

1995/57. Capital punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2857 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 32/61 of 8 December 1977, 39/118 of 14 December 1984 and 44/128 of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, 1930 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and 1990/51 of 24 July 1990,

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[130] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. A.

Having considered the fifth quinquennial report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,[131] submitted to it in pursuance of its resolution 1990/51 and its decision 1994/206 of 3 February 1994,

Conscious of the fact that only sixty-three Governments replied to the questionnaire which the Secretary-General sent to them asking them to provide the information required for the preparation of the fifth quinquennial report,

1. *Invites* Member States to reply to the questionnaire which the Secretary-General will send them with a view to the preparation of the sixth quinquennial report in the year 2000, providing him with the information requested;

2. *Notes* that, during the period covered by the report of the Secretary-General, an increasing number of countries abolished the death penalty and others followed a policy of reducing the number of capital offences and declared that they had not sentenced any offender to that penalty, while others retained it;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to examine the report of the Secretary-General at its fifth session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the sixth quinquennial report, to draw on all available data, including current criminological research, and to invite the comments of specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council on this question;

5. *Recommends* that the quinquennial reports of the Secretary-General, like the one submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1995, should continue to cover also the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[132] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[133]

Having heard the statement by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee,[134]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and resolutions of the Special Committee, as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions, including in particular its resolution 1994/37 of 29 July 1994,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the continued cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community, as well as other regional organizations, for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes for the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling other relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/41 of 9 December 1994 on cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with

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[131] E/1995/78 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

[132] A/50/212.

[133] E/1995/85.

[134] See E/1995/SR.51.

regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[133] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Secretary-General;[132]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Also requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as regional organizations, to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

9. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit the proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

10. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review at the regular meetings of their governing bodies the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations and in providing assistance to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

13. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may benefit from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

14. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 1995 of the Economic and Social Council;

16. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 1996;

18. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/59. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its conviction that racism and racial discrimination constitute a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[86]

Reaffirming its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate racism in all its forms and racial discrimination totally and unconditionally,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[135] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United

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[135] General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[136]

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and 38/14 of 22 November 1983 on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling the recommendations of the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978[137] and from 1 to 12 August 1983,[138]

Welcoming the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, and, in particular, the attention given in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[78] to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Noting with grave concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Aware of the importance and magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts made by the international community to improve the protection of the fundamental rights of migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling the adoption by the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[139]

Aware that indigenous populations are at times victims of particular forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 48/91 of 20 December 1993, whereby the Assembly decided to proclaim the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, beginning in 1993, and to adopt the Programme of Action for the Third Decade,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/11 of 24 February 1995,[89]

Stressing the importance of the activities of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

1. *Declares* that all forms of racism or racial discrimination, whether institutionalized or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, such as ethnic cleansing, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all possible means;

2. *Commends* all States which have ratified or acceded to the international instruments to combat racism and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* to those States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying, acceding to and implementing the relevant international instruments, particularly the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Discrimination in Education;

4. *Urges* all Governments to take all requisite measures to combat new forms of racism, in particular by ongoing adjustment of the methods used to combat them;

5. *Invites* all Governments and international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism and racial discrimination and to provide relief and assistance to victims of these evils;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take action to coordinate all the programmes currently being implemented by United Nations bodies with a view to achieving the objectives of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports full information on such workers;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, particularly those of migrant workers, in the fields of education, training and employment and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, so that it can enter into force as soon as possible;

10. *Urges* the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, in implementing the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to pay particular attention to the situation of indigenous peoples;

11. *Requests* the Secrëtary-General to publish and distribute, as soon as possible, the model legislation on racism and racial discrimination for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination;

12. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

13. *Regrets* that some of the activities for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been implemented for lack of adequate resources;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to provide the Secretary-General with appropriate financial resources for efficient action against racism and racial discrimination;

15. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental

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[136] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions*.

[137] See *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2).

[138] See *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 1-12 August 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum).

[139] General Assembly resolution 45/158, annex.

organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the Third Decade;

16. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the Programme;

17. *Strongly appeals*, therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary financial resources are provided for the implementation of the activities of the Third Decade during the bienniums 1994-1995 and 1996-1997;

19. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;[140]

20. *Recommends* that the activities mentioned in the plan of activities to be carried out during the first third of the Third Decade (1994-1997), as set out in the previous report of the Secretary-General,[141] should be implemented;

21. *Invites* the Secretary-General to do his utmost to establish a focal point within the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, which will be responsible for reviewing information concerning specific recommendations on activities to be undertaken;

22. *Decides* to maintain the item entitled "Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" in its agenda and to give it the highest priority at its substantive session of 1996.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/60. Social development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development,[98] in particular commitment 10, and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[97] in particular chapter V on implementation and follow-up, in which, *inter alia*, the Economic and Social Council was invited to review, at its substantive session of 1995, the mandate, agenda and composition of the Commission for Social Development, including consideration of the strengthening of the Commission, taking into account the need for synergy with other related commissions and conference follow-up,

Taking note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-fourth session,[142] at which the World Summit for Social Development was the priority subject,

Taking into account Commission resolutions 34/4 and 34/5 of 20 April 1995, including the annexes thereto, concerning the follow-up to the World Summit, in particular the recommendation that the Commission should have a central role in the follow-up to the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action,[143]

Reaffirming that the Council should oversee system-wide coordination in the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit and make recommendations to the General Assembly in this regard,

Reiterating that the Commission will assist the Council in the intergovernmental review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action so as to ensure an integrated approach to social development,

Bearing in mind the coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and the overall responsibilities of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Considering that all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should be involved in the follow-up to the World Summit, in accordance with their mandates,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretariat;[144]

2. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, in promoting the integrated treatment of social development issues in the United Nations system, should review, on a periodic basis, issues related to the follow-up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, in a manner consistent with the functions and contributions of other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and that, to this end, the Commission should:

(*a*) Improve international understanding of social development, including through exchanges of information and experiences, and through discussions on emerging issues;

(*b*) Make recommendations regarding social development to the Council;

(*c*) Elaborate practical measures aimed at furthering the recommendations of the World Summit;

3. *Decides also* that the Commission should:

(*a*) Adapt its mandate so as to ensure an integrated approach to social development, taking into account the relationship between social and economic development as defined in the recommendations of the World Summit; it should, *inter alia*, contribute to the identification of practical measures;

(*b*) Develop a multi-year programme of work to the year 2000, selecting specific themes and addressing them from an interrelated and integrated perspective;

(*c*) Establish the practice of opening its debates to experts and the main actors of civil society so as to enhance the exchange of information and experience, knowledge and understanding of social development;

(*d*) Review and update its methods of work;

(*e*) Review the reporting practices to and by the Commission in order to enhance the multi-year programme of work;

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[140] E/1995/111 and Add.1.

[141] E/1994/97.

[142] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 4* (E/1995/24).

[143] Ibid., chap. I, sect. E.

[144] E/1995/102.

4. *Decides further* that the Commission should hold a special session in 1996 in order, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To review its mandate, terms of reference and scope of work;

(*b*) To elaborate its multi-year programme of work;

(*c*) To review the frequency of its meetings in the light of the above and make recommendations thereon to the Council;

5. *Decides*, in the light of those recommendations and on the basis of the scope of work of the Commission, to consider in 1996 the composition of the membership of the Commission and the frequency of its sessions;

6. *Decides also* that the substantive theme to be considered during the special session of the Commission in 1996 should be determined at the resumed substantive session of 1995 of the Council;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the appropriate arrangements for the special session of the Commission in 1996;

8. *Reiterates* that the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action will require the mobilization of financial resources at the national and international levels, as set out in paragraphs 87 to 92 of the Programme of Action;

9. *Requests* the General Assembly, at its fiftieth session, to give special consideration to the implications, including financial aspects, of the follow-up and the implementation by the United Nations system of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and to adopt decisions thereon.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/61. The need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1991/70 of 26 July 1991, 1992/60 of 31 July 1992, 1993/56 of 29 July 1993 and 1994/46 of 29 July 1994 on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States,

Conscious of the deep interest of Member States in harnessing the benefits of new information technologies for the objectives of economic and social development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the follow-up action taken,[145]

Deeply concerned at the limited progress achieved so far in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. *Reiterates once again* the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for Member States and for observers through, *inter alia*, their permanent missions, to the growing number of computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations;

2. *Calls once again* for the urgent implementation of the measures required to achieve these objectives;

3. *Stresses once again* the urgent need for representatives of States to be closely consulted and actively associated with the respective executive and governing bodies of the United Nations institutions dealing with informatics within the United Nations system, so that the specific needs of States as internal end-users can be given due priority;

4. *Requests once again* that the initial phases of the action programme to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States be implemented from within existing resources and in full consultation with the representatives of States;

5. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene, initially for one year, an ad hoc open-ended working group, from within existing resources, to make appropriate recommendations for the due fulfilment of the provisions of previous resolutions on this question, including ways to ensure that Member States benefit fully from the informatics revolution in meeting the challenges of development, and the specific measures that the agencies, funds, programmes and various bodies of the United Nations system need to take to help the Member States in this regard;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up action taken on the present resolution, including the findings of the working group, to the Council at its substantive session of 1996.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/62. Tobacco or health

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1993/79 of 30 July 1993 and 1994/47 of 29 July 1994 and World Health Assembly resolutions WHA45.20 of 13 May 1992[146] and WHA46.8 of 10 May 1993,[147]

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health,[148]

Taking note of the adoption by the World Health Assembly of resolution WHA48.11 of 12 May 1995,[149] in which the Assembly requested the Director-General of the World Health Organization to study the feasibility of developing an international instrument, such as guidelines, a declaration or an international convention on tobacco control to be adopted by the United Nations, taking into account existing trade and other conventions and treaties,

1. *Recognizes* that several United Nations organizations, agencies and offices have implemented World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.8 and banned the use of tobacco within the buildings of the United Nations system;

2. *Encourages* any organization of the United Nations system which has not yet done so to consider implementing resolution WHA46.8 before the end of 1995;

3. *Requests* the United Nations system focal point on

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[145] E/1995/97.

[146] See World Health Organization, *Forty-fifth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 5-16 May 1992, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA45/1992/REC/1).

[147] Ibid., *Forty-sixth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 3-14 May 1993, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA46/1993/REC/1).

[148] E/1995/67 and Add.1.

[149] See E/1995/67/Add.1

tobacco or health to intensify the dialogue with organizations of the United Nations system and Member States in order to strengthen tobacco control policies;

4. *Encourages* organizations of the United Nations system to respond to the requests of the system focal point for further action to eliminate the negative impact of tobacco;

5. *Invites* Member States, bilateral and non-governmental organizations and organizations of the United Nations system to provide the necessary support to enable the United Nations system focal point to carry out his mandate in an effective manner;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997 on progress made by the system focal point in the implementation of multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

1995/63. Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1993,[130] its resolution 1994/34 of 29 July 1994 and General Assembly resolution 49/135 of 19 December 1994,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa;[150]

2. *Endorses* the strategies and workplans which have been developed as a collaborative process involving relevant organizations, agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, with the World Health Organization as task manager, to provide optimal support to countries in order to achieve the national and internationally accepted goals and objectives for the prevention and control of malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera;

3. *Stresses* the urgent need to prevent and control these diseases and, to that end, calls on the international community, especially industrialized countries, to expand, where possible, fund-raising channels and to provide adequate financial resources to countries where the diseases are endemic, especially the least developed countries, for the successful implementation of the workplans and the achievement of a significant impact in both the short and medium term, while recognizing that basic and applied research, including research on vaccines, is a priority component of such workplans;

4. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the agreement signed between Dr. Manuel Elkin Patarroyo of Colombia and the World Health Organization during the forty-eighth World Health Assembly, in May 1995, by which Dr. Patarroyo donated to the World Health Organization the licence of the patent rights and know-how related to the SPf66 antimalarial vaccine developed by him, and stresses the importance of the World Health Organization urgently taking full advantage of this donation;

5. *Notes* that the actions relating to the development and donation of this vaccine constitute an example of effective South-South cooperation for development through the United Nations system;

6. *Urges* the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the lead agency in international health, to continue to provide, in collaboration with the concerned United Nations agencies and programmes and within the United Nations resident coordinator system, technical expertise and support for the agreed strategies and workplans in support of national health development plans and actions in countries where malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, particularly cholera, are rife;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1998, the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the strategies and workplans presented to the Council at its substantive session of 1995, to be prepared in collaboration with the other relevant organizations, organs, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system.

57th plenary meeting
28 July 1995

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[150] A/50/180-E/1995/63.

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1995

1995/64. World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recognizing* that young people in all countries are both a major human resource for development and key agents for social change, economic development and technological innovation,

"*Bearing in mind* that the ways in which the challenges and potentials of young people are addressed by policy will influence current social and economic conditions and the well-being and livelihood of future generations,

"*Acknowledging* that young women and men in all parts of the world aspire to full participation in the life of society,

"*Recognizing* that the decade since the observance of International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace, has been a period of fundamental political, economic and socio-cultural changes in the world,

"*Acknowledging* the contribution that non-governmental youth organizations could make in improving dialogue and consultations with the United Nations system on the situation of youth,

"*Recalling* its resolution 45/103 of 14 December 1990, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a draft world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 49/152 of 23 December 1994 on International Youth Year, in which the Assembly requested the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth session to consider further the draft world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond,

"*Having considered* the report of the Economic and Social Council,[151]

"1. *Adopts* the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond[152] as an integral part of the present resolution, including the ten priority areas identified therein, i.e. education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, environment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, leisure-time activities, girls and young women, and the full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making;

"2. *Invites* Governments, with the support of the international community and non-governmental organizations, as well as the public and private sectors and, in particular, youth organizations, to implement the programme of action by undertaking the relevant activities outlined therein;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting;

"4. *Invites*, once again, Member States to include, whenever possible, youth representatives in their delegations to the General Assembly and other meetings of relevant United Nations bodies with a view to stimulating participation of young women and men in the implementation of the Programme of Action."

59th plenary meeting
2 November 1995

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[151] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/50/3/Rev.1).

[152] See E/1995/123 and Corr.1 and 2.

DECISIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1995

1995/201. Full participation of the European Community in the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 8 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to adopt the following modalities for full participation of the European Community in the Commission on Sustainable Development:

(*a*) The European Community, while not a member of the Commission on Sustainable Development, shall be entitled to participate fully, within its areas of competence, in the work of the Commission or any subsidiary body thereof, in accordance with the present decision. Such full participation shall include the right to speak and the right of reply, as well as the right to introduce proposals and amendments. Such full participation shall also include the right to raise as a point of order the fact that consultations are continuing among the Community and its member States on a matter on which a final decision is about to be made and for which the Community is the representative on the Commission in accordance with the present decision, provided that the right to raise this point of order shall not include the right to challenge the decision of the Chairperson in response to that point of order. The Community shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals that shall be put to the vote if any member of the Commission so requests. The participation of the representatives of the Community in the Commission shall in no case entail an increase in the representation to which the member States of the Community would otherwise be entitled;

(*b*) Subject to the Council's approval, similar arrangements shall apply to any other regional or subregional economic integration organization to which its member States have transferred competence over a range of matters within the purview of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including the authority to make decisions binding on its member States in respect of those matters;

(*c*) A footnote shall be added to rule 74 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council,[1] reading: "The participation of the European Community and other regional and subregional economic integration organizations in the Commission is governed by Economic and Social Council decision 1995/201."

1995/202. Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 9 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1998.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997 and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from African States for a term beginning on the date of election.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected THAILAND for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Council elected ARGENTINA and the PHILIPPINES for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected Dil Jan Khan (Pakistan) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 1997.

Nominations

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

The Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, nominated ALBANIA for election by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997.

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[1] E/5975/Rev.1.

The Council postponed to a future session the nomination of two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997 and one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

Confirmations

Also at its 4th plenary meeting, the Council confirmed the nominations by their Governments of the following representatives on functional commissions of the Council:[2]

POPULATION COMMISSION

Thiru T. V. ANTONY (India)

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Juan Carlos M. BELTRAMINO (Argentina)
Ferdinand MAYRHOFER-GRÜNBÜHEL (Austria)
Ichola Abidatou ALIMI (Benin)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Lily BOEYKENS (Belgium)
Ljudmila BOZHKOVA (Bulgaria)
Alexandra FEXIS (Greece)
Maria Regina TAVARES DA SILVA (Portugal)

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Elias JASSAN (Argentina)
Marc BIRIHANYUMA (Burundi)

1995/203. High-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1995

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolutions 47/92 of 16 December 1992 and 48/162 of 20 December 1993, decided:

(*a*) That the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1995 should be devoted to the consideration of the following major theme: "Development of Africa, including the implementation of the United Nations new agenda for development of Africa";

(*b*) That proper consideration should also be given to this theme in the policy dialogue during the high-level segment.

1995/204. Coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1995

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the provisions of section III, paragraphs (*a*) to (*e*) of its decision 1992/217 of 30 April 1992, decided that the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1995 should be devoted to the consideration of the following theme: "Coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system and implementation of the results of the major international conferences organized by the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields".

1995/205. Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1995 of the Economic and Social Council (26 June–28 July 1995)

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed programme of work for 1995 and 1996,[3] approved the following provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1995:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. Development of Africa, including the implementation of the United Nations new agenda for development of Africa.

Coordination segment

3. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:
    (*a*) Coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system and implementation of the results of the major international conferences organized by the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;
    (*b*) Implementation of the agreed conclusions on the themes of the 1994 coordination segment of the Council.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

4. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
    (*a*) United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund;
    (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*c*) World Food Programme;
    (*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

General segment

5. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:
    (*a*) Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance;
    (*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
    (*c*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations;
    (*d*) Human rights questions;
    (*e*) Advancement of women;
    (*f*) Social development questions;
    (*g*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
    (*h*) Narcotic drugs;
    (*i*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
6. Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:
    (*a*) Sustainable development;
    (*b*) Trade and development;
    (*c*) Food and agricultural development;
    (*d*) Science and technology for development;
    (*e*) Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;
    (*f*) International migration and development;
    (*g*) Human settlements;
    (*h*) Environment;
    (*i*) Desertification and drought;
    (*j*) Transport of dangerous goods;

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[2] See E/1995/3.

[3] E/1995/1 and Add.1.

  (*k*) Women in development;
  (*l*) Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);
  (*m*) International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;
  (*n*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;
  (*o*) Statistics;
  (*p*) Energy;
  (*q*) Public administration and development.

7. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.
8. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.
9. Coordination questions:
  (*a*) Reports of the coordination bodies;
  (*b*) International cooperation in the field of information systems;
  (*c*) Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health;
  (*d*) Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera.
10. Non-governmental organizations.
11. United Nations University.
12. Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields:
  (*a*) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997;
  (*b*) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for the biennium 1996-1997.

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Reports brought to the attention of the Council

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

1995/206. Regional cooperation

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider at its substantive session of 1995, under the item entitled "Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields", in pursuance of Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982 and taking into account the joint recommendations made by the executive secretaries of the regional commissions pursuant to Council decision 1982/174 of 30 July 1982, the question of interregional cooperation in social development: the impact of international migration in countries of destination and countries of origin.

1995/207. Consideration of reports of intergovernmental bodies

A. REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider, at its substantive session of 1995, the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its forty-first session and to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the report of the Board on the first part of its forty-second session.

B. REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that, when reviewing at its substantive session of 1995 the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its fifteenth session and the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eighteenth session, it would not consider new draft proposals, except for specific recommendations contained in those reports that required action by the Council and proposals on matters relating to the coordination aspects of the work of those bodies.

C. REPORT OF THE WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to undertake, at its substantive session of 1995, an in-depth review of the report of the World Food Council on the work of its nineteenth session, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly for consideration and action.

1995/208. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1996

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following list of questions for inclusion in the programme of work for 1996:

A. *High-level segment*

[Item/items to be selected]

B. *Coordination segment*

Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes (General Assembly resolution 45/264):

(*a*) [Theme/themes to be selected]
(*b*) Implementation of the agreed conclusions of the themes of the 1995 coordination segment of the Council

C. *Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment*

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 47/199)

(*a*) *United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund*

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolution 48/162)

(*b*) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 802 (VIII) and 48/162)

(*c*) *World Food Programme*

Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX))

D. *General segment*

Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

(*a*) *Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance*

Oral reports on special programmes of economic and humanitarian assistance

(*b*) *Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 48/91)

(*c*) *Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized* *agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations*

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))[4]

(*d*) *Human rights questions*

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)[4]

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex)[4]

Report of the Commission on Human Rights (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[4]

Documentation for information

Reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and by the specialized agencies

(*e*) *Advancement of women*

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[4]

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fortieth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (LXI))

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

(*f*) *Social development questions*

No advance documentation expected

(*g*) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifth session (Council resolution 1992/1)

(*h*) *Narcotic drugs*

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-ninth session (Council resolution 9 (I))

Summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

Report of the Secretary-General on the biennial update of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (General Assembly resolution 48/112, sect. IV)[4]

(*i*) *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[4]

Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

World Economic and Social Survey, 1996

(*a*) *Sustainable development*

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourth session (Council decision 1993/207)

(*b*) *Trade and development*

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))[4]

(*c*) *Food and agriculture*

Report of the World Food Council (General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX))[5]

Report of the review and analysis of agrarian reform and rural development (Council decision 1981/185)

(*d*) *Natural resources*

Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session (Council decisions 1992/218 and 1993/302)

(*e*) *Energy*

Report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its second session (Council decision 1992/218)

(*f*) *Cultural development*

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (General Assembly resolution 41/187)[4]

Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional cooperation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and decision 1982/174)

Summaries of the surveys of economic conditions in the five regions prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Coordination questions

Reports of the coordination bodies

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-sixth session (Council resolution 2008 (LX))

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1996 (Council resolution 13 (III))

United Nations University

Report of the Council of the United Nations University for 1995[5]

Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields

Relevant chapters of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-sixth session

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Reports brought to the attention of the Council

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

1995/209. Commission on Population and Development and periodicity of its meetings

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of General Assembly resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994, endorsed the decisions of the Assembly in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the resolution that the Population Commission should be renamed the Commission on Population and Development and that it should meet annually.

1995/210. Dates of the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which was to have been held at Vienna in April for a period of eight days, would be held from 30 May to 9 June 1995.

1995/211. Dates of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 49/157 of 23 December 1994, decided that the

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[4] Submitted to the General Assembly through the Council.

[5] Will be considered by the General Assembly in 1996.

Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which was to have been held from 29 April to 10 May 1995, with two days for pre-Congress consultations, would be held from 28 April to 8 May 1995, with one day for pre-Congress consultations.

1995/212. Dates of the Twelfth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Twelfth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 28 August to 8 September 1995, would be held at Headquarters from 31 July to 11 August 1995.

1995/213. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment of its substantive session of 1995 should be of five days' duration and organized as follows:

Day 1. *High-level meeting*

An introductory statement will be made on behalf of the Secretary-General, followed by statements by delegations on the principal theme chosen for the meeting.

The high-level meeting will consider as a principal theme the implementation by the United Nations system of the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development; focus could be given to, *inter alia*, action taken after the Conference to implement the integrated approach to population and development issues.

Statements should deal, in particular, with issues relating to the provision by the Economic and Social Council of cross-sectoral coordination and overall guidance, the monitoring of the division of labour between and cooperation within the United Nations development system and the provision of guidance to the relevant inter-agency coordination systems.

Relevant specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system are invited to prepare background information on the principal theme chosen, consisting of no more than three pages. These documents should be submitted to the Council fourteen days in advance of the opening of the substantive session.

Representatives of agencies will be invited to comment on statements by delegations and to answer questions raised.

To the extent possible, any written statements should be circulated in advance and interventions limited to five minutes. Provision should be made for additional sessions, in case of need.

Day 2. *Informal dialogue with heads of agencies*

Interventions from all participants in the dialogue should be limited to short comments, questions and answers. Establishing time-limits for such interventions could help the task of the Chairperson in maintaining the informal nature of the dialogue.

There will be no speakers' lists.

The dialogue will focus on how to strengthen coordination of United Nations operational activities at all levels, in particular the field level, taking into account the forthcoming comprehensive triennial policy review of the operational activities of the United Nations system. The Council will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive triennial policy review.

Days 3-5. *Working-level meetings*

The Council will devote one day to an informal exchange of views with a limited number of representatives/country directors at the field level of the United Nations development funds and programmes, as well as specialized agencies, on key areas of the forthcoming triennial policy review, in particular on field-level coordination, improving the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation, national execution and the Secretary-General's comprehensive analysis of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992.

In order to implement General Assembly resolutions 47/199 and 48/162 of 20 December 1993, informal discussions should include the following subjects:

(*a*) Relationship between the Council and the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund;

(*b*) Provision of overall guidance by the Council to the funds, programmes and agencies;

(*c*) Review and evaluation of the Secretary-General's annual report for the operational activities segment, including the elements in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 1994/33 of 28 July 1994, taking into account the individual reports of programmes and funds;

(*d*) Consideration of relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Council and other relevant bodies in the light of policies established by the General Assembly, in order to take them into account, as appropriate, in the operational activities of the United Nations;

(*e*) Provision of orientation and the making of recommendations to the relevant inter-agency coordination mechanisms in order to support and enhance their role;

(*f*) Preparatory work for the triennial policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system, particularly financing of operational activities.

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The Council will also discuss and, where appropriate, take decisions on:

(*a*) The follow-up by the United Nations system to the International Conference on Population and Development, based on the report of the Secretary-General on institutional follow-up issues and reporting procedures, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994. In accordance with that resolution, the following issues will be addressed by the Council:

(i) A review of the terms of reference and the mandate of the Commission on Population and Development;

(ii) Following the above-mentioned review, consideration of the composition of the Commission;

(iii) The possible establishment of a separate executive board of the United Nations Population Fund;

(iv) Recommendations to the Secretary-General concerning secretariat support and coordination arrangements for the United Nations system;

(v) Recommendations to the Secretary-General regarding the establishment of an appropriate inter-agency coordination, collaboration and harmonization mechanism for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference;

(*b*) The follow-up by the United Nations system to the World Summit on Social Development;

(*c*) The reports on the harmonization of budget presentations prepared by the executive heads of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 49/216 E of 23 December 1994 and in accordance with decisions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund and the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund;

(*d*) A principal theme or themes for consideration at the high-level meeting of the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment at the substantive session of the Council in 1996, without excluding consideration of other themes to be decided on by the Council, at the latest at its organizational session;

(*e*) A possible principal theme or themes for the informal dialogue with the heads of agencies during the operational activities segment, without excluding consideration of other themes to be decided on by the Council, at the latest at its organizational session.

In addition to the adoption of any necessary decisions and resolutions, consideration should be given to adopting conclusions by the President to reflect the outcome of the high-level meeting.

1995/214. Consideration of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development in the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that, at its resumed organizational session, it would discuss the manner in which the discussion on the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development could be organized during the high-level meeting of the operational activities segment of the substantive session of 1995.

1995/215. Committee for Development Planning

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolutions 2084 (XX) and 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2564 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, 44/212 of 22 December 1989 and 46/206 of 20 December 1991 and Council resolutions 1035 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, 1079 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, 1089 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 and 1625 (LI) of 30 July 1971, by which the Committee for Development Planning was established and entrusted with, *inter alia*, a broad mandate to assess world development trends and prospects, decided:

(*a*) To request the Secretary-General to submit nominations to the Council at its resumed organizational session in May 1995 or, at the latest, at its substantive session of 1995, for reconstitution of the membership of the Committee for Development Planning and to reconvene the reconstituted Committee before the end of 1995. In making the nominations, after consultations with interested Governments, the Secretary-General is requested to take into account the need for balanced representation and the diversity of issues dealt with by the Council and the General Assembly in the economic, social, environmental and related fields;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Council at its substantive session of 1995 to enable it to review the working methods of the Committee, in line with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993;

(*c*) That the Committee should examine its working procedures with a view to improving them, in particular to reflect the ongoing work of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly and their subsidiary bodies;

(*d*) That the Committee should continue its work, in particular with regard to issues relating to the least developed countries;

(*e*) That the Chairperson of the Committee should address the Council on the major findings and conclusions of the Committee, starting in 1996.

1995/216. Agenda for development

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the President of the Council to invite the President of the General Assembly to make a statement before the Council at its substantive session of 1995 on the work of the ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly established by the Assembly in resolution 49/126 of 19 December 1994 to elaborate further an action-oriented, comprehensive agenda for development, so that the Council might contribute more effectively to the work of the group.

1995/217. Extraordinary additional session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council, noting the backlog of States parties' reports awaiting consideration by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and being aware that such a situation seriously undermines the effectiveness and threatens the credibility of the system for monitoring the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, authorized, on an exceptional basis, the holding of an extraordinary additional session of the Committee of three weeks' duration in the second half of 1995. Additionally, the Council authorized a special five-day meeting of the Committee's pre-sessional working group, to be held immediately following the conclusion of the Committee's twelfth session, in order to prepare for the consideration of States parties' reports during the extraordinary additional session of the Committee.

1995/218. Postponement of the 1995 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and of the second session of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of the Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 6th meeting, on 10 February 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone the 1995 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, which was to have been held from 20 to 31 March 1995, and the second session of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of the Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations, which was to have been held from 21 to 24 February 1995, to the months of May/June 1995, on the understanding that the Bureau of the Council would be entrusted to consult with the Chairperson of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in order to find appropriate dates for the two sessions.

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1995

1995/219. Situation of human rights in Burundi

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 4 May 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/90 of 8 March 1995, approved the Commission's request to the Chairperson of the Commission to appoint rapidly, after consultation with the Bureau, a special rapporteur with the task of preparing, on the basis of all the information he considered relevant and his contacts with the Burundi authorities and population, a report on the situation of human rights in Burundi for submission to the Commission at its fifty-second session.

1995/220. 1995 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the second session of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 4 May 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that the second session of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations would take place from 8 to 12 May 1995 and the 1995 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations from 12 to 23 June 1995.

1995/221. Elections and nominations

Elections

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 4 May 1995, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to elections to its subsidiary and related bodies:

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The following sixteen States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: ALGERIA, BARBADOS, BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, GERMANY, INDIA, JORDAN, KENYA, MEXICO, NORWAY, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN and TUNISIA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Asian States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1996.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The following seven States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: BULGARIA, CHINA, PAKISTAN, ROMANIA, SUDAN, TOGO and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1996.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The following nine States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: BRAZIL, BULGARIA, EGYPT, FRANCE, INDONESIA, JAPAN, KENYA, NETHERLANDS and SUDAN.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The following eleven States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: BELARUS, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, JAPAN, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SUDAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The following fourteen States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: BELARUS, BRAZIL, DENMARK, FRANCE, GUINEA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MALI, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, UGANDA, UKRAINE and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The following ten States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: BRAZIL, CHILE, CHINA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, LEBANON, MALI, NORWAY, SLOVAKIA, SWAZILAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The following thirty-three States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: ALGERIA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SOUTH AFRICA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, THAILAND, TUNISIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The following twenty States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHINA, COLOMBIA, GABON, GERMANY, GUYANA, MOZAMBIQUE, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, POLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND and ZIMBABWE.

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1998.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election.

COMMISSION ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from African States for a term beginning on the date of election.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997 and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Council elected the following three States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/171 of 23 December 1994: BANGLADESH, INDIA and RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

The following eleven States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: ARGENTINA, BELIZE, CANADA, INDIA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS, ROMANIA, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council agreed to elect FINLAND and SPAIN for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1996 to fill the remainder of the terms of office of FRANCE and NORWAY, which would expire on 31 December 1997.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The following eleven States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: CANADA, CHINA, CUBA, DENMARK, NAMIBIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SURINAME, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UKRAINE and VIET NAM.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Council elected HUNGARY for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1996.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from among the States included in list A; one member from among the States included in list B; one member from among the States included in list C; and two members from among the States included in list D.[6]

Nominations

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 4 May 1995, the Economic and Social Council took action with regard to nominations to the following bodies:

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, nominated the following seven States for election by the Assembly at its fiftieth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1996:

(*a*) *African States* (three vacancies): EGYPT, TOGO and ZAIRE;

(*b*) *Asian States* (three vacancies): CHINA, JAPAN and REPUBLIC OF KOREA;

(*c*) *Latin American and Caribbean States* (one vacancy): URUGUAY.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

The Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, nominated the following seven States for election by the Assembly at its fiftieth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1996:

(*a*) *African States* (three vacancies): ALGERIA, MALI and TOGO;

(*b*) *Asian States* (three vacancies): INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) and JAPAN;

(*c*) *Eastern European States* (one vacancy): HUNGARY.

The Council postponed the nomination of two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members from Western European and other States postponed by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States postponed by the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 1 June 1995, the Council took the following action:

PROGRAMME COORDINATION BOARD OF THE JOINT AND CO-SPONSORED UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS)

The Council, in accordance its resolution 1994/24 of 26 July 1994, elected the following twenty-one States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1996: ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, BARBADOS, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, FRANCE, INDIA, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SOUTH AFRICA, SWEDEN, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States.

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 6 June 1995, the Council took the following action:

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council elected SWAZILAND for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1998.

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[6] The lists of States are set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme and are reproduced in document E/1995/L.11, annex II.

1995/222. Documentation

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 5 May 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that:

(*a*) The format of the provisional programme of work of the Council should be changed so that there would be a provisional programme of work for the organizational sessions and the substantive sessions. Those new documents should list, side by side, in addition to agenda items, the reports expected under each segment and/or item, and they should be available in all languages for consideration by delegations at least four weeks before the organizational sessions and fourteen weeks before the substantive sessions;

(*b*) A report on the status of documentation should be available to delegations three weeks before the resumed organizational session of the Council;

(*c*) Should a report for any session of the Council be issued shortly before or on the same day that an item or segment was to be considered, the officer responsible for the introduction of the report should be accountable to the Council, that is to say, said officer should give the reasons for the delay.

1995/223. Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 5 May 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Programme Coordination Board of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) should comprise twenty-two elected members. The distribution of seats would be as follows:

(*a*) Five seats for African States;
(*b*) Five seats for Asian States;
(*c*) Two seats for Eastern European States;
(*d*) Three seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;
(*e*) Seven seats for Western European and other States.

The Council further decided to continue informal consultations on the following questions:

(*a*) Representation on the Programme Coordination Board of the six co-sponsoring organizations and non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) Which body or bodies would conduct elections subsequent to the first election, which would be conducted by the Economic and Social Council.

This decision should be read in conjunction with the report on the consultations coordinated by the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, Mr. Richard Butler,[7] and statements made by other representatives on the same occasion and at the time of the adoption of the present decision.

1995/224. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 5 May 1995, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decisions 1995/213 and 1995/214 of 10 February 1995, decided that the high-level meeting of the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment of the Council's substantive session of 1995 would consider as a principal theme the implementation by the United Nations system of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;[8] focus could be given to, *inter alia*, action taken after the Conference to implement the integrated approach to population and development issues. A second issue would be a preliminary exchange on the follow-up by the United Nations system to the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[9] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development;[10] consideration could be given to the direction to be taken by the United Nations system for adopting an approach to social development issues in accordance with the framework developed by the Summit.

1995/225. Informal consultations on the draft platform for action of the Fourth World Conference on Women

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 1 June 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To authorize the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women to conduct open-ended informal consultations from 31 July to 4 August 1995 to further consider the draft platform for action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, specifically portions of the text of the draft platform for action that remained within brackets;

(*b*) That the results of such consultations should be transmitted in the form of a non-paper to the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing for its pre-Conference consultations.

1995/226. Establishment of an open-ended ad hoc intergovernmental panel on forests of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 1 June 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided, upon the recommendation of the Commission on Sustainable Development, to approve the establishment of an open-ended ad hoc intergovernmental panel on forests.

1995/227. Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and reconstitution of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes as the Executive Board of the World Food Programme

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 6 June 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the adoption of the following draft resolution:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 3404 (XXX)

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[7] E/1995/60.

[8] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[9] A/CONF.166/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[10] Ibid., annex II.

of 28 November 1975, concerning the establishment and continuation of the United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Food Programme, and its resolution 46/22 of 5 December 1991 on the revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, on further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

"*Having considered* Economic and Social Council decision 1995/227 of 6 June 1995 adopted on the recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme concerning the governance of the Programme, the revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme, and the reconstitution of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes as the Executive Board of the World Food Programme,

"1. *Decides*, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall be reconstituted as the Executive Board of the World Food Programme, with thirty-six members elected from among the States Members of the United Nations or the States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and that the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations shall elect eighteen members each, as set forth in paragraph 2 below;

"2. *Also decides* that the members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme shall be elected on an interim basis for four years from among the States included in the lists set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme,[6] in accordance with the following distribution of seats, it being understood that this allocation of seats creates no precedent for the composition of other United Nations bodies of a limited membership:

"(*a*) Nine members from the States included in list A, five members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and four by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*b*) Seven members from the States included in list B, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*c*) Five members from the States included in list C, two members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*d*) Twelve members from the States included in list D, six members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and six by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*e*) Two members from the States included in list E, one member to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and one by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*f*) One additional member alternating between the States included in lists B and C, starting with list C, to be elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"3. *Further decides* that the above-mentioned distribution of seats shall be reviewed within two years after the establishment of the Executive Board with a view to achieving its final structure in accordance with paragraphs 25 and 30 and other relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 48/162; that the review shall be conducted in parallel by the Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, taking into account the relevant inputs of the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and that its results shall enter into force on 1 January 2000;

"4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed substantive session of 1995, to elect eighteen members of the Executive Board for a term beginning on 1 January 1996 in accordance with the following distribution and terms of office:

"(*a*) Five members from the States included in list A, two for a term of three years, one for a term of two years and two for a term of one year;

"(*b*) Four members from the States included in list B, one for a term of three years, two for a term of two years and one for a term of one year;

"(*c*) Two members from the States included in list C, one for a term of three years and one for a term of one year;

"(*d*) Six members from the States included in list D, two for a period of three years, two for a period of two years and two for a period of one year;

"(*e*) One member from the States included in list E, for a period of two years;

"5. *Decides* that thereafter all members of the Executive Board shall be elected for a term of three years and requests the Economic and Social Council to make such provisions as ensure that the terms of office of six members elected by the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations shall expire in each calendar year;

"6. *Decides* to approve the revised General Regulations of the World Food Programme contained in annex I of the note by the Secretary-General on the transformation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme into an executive board,[11] as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1995/227 of 6 June 1995 and by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the twelfth meeting of its hundred and eighth session, on 12 June 1995;

"7. *Decides*, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the revised General Regulations shall enter into force on 1 January 1996."

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[11] E/1995/14.

1995/228. Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 1995 and other organizational matters

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 26 June 1995, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 1995[12] and approved the organization of work of the session.[13]

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 7 July 1995, the Council approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 1995.[14]

1995/229. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Fourth World Conference on Women

At its 17th and 47th plenary meetings, on 29 June and 21 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to accredit to the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, those non-governmental organizations listed in annex I to the note by the Secretariat,[15] with the exception of those organizations listed under numbers 15, 87 (*a*), 334, 355, 453, 506, 610 and 611.

Also at its 47th plenary meeting the Council decided that none of the non-governmental organizations listed in annex II to the note by the Secretariat would be accredited to the Conference.

1995/230. Elections and appointments

At its 38th and 56th plenary meetings, on 13 and 27 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to elections and appointments to its subsidiary and related bodies:

PROGRAMME COORDINATION BOARD OF THE JOINT AND CO-SPONSORED UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS)

The Council elected THAILAND for a term beginning on 1 January 1996.[16]

The Council then drew lots to determine the initial terms of office of the members of the Programme Coordination Board. It was thus decided that the following eight States would serve for a three-year term, beginning on 1 January 1996: CONGO, FRANCE, INDIA, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UGANDA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; the following nine States would serve for a two-year term, beginning on 1 January 1996: ALGERIA, BARBADOS, BULGARIA, CHINA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, SOUTH AFRICA, SWEDEN and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND; and the following five States would serve for a one-year term, beginning on 1 January 1996: AUSTRALIA, CANADA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, MEXICO and THAILAND.

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General,[17] appointed the following twenty-four persons for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 1997: Maria Agusztinovics (Hungary), Dionisio Dias Carneiro-Netto (Brazil), Makhtar Diouf (Senegal), A. El-Hinnawi (Egypt), Just Faaland (Norway), Gao Shangquan (China), Patrick Guillaumont (France), Ryokichi Hirono (Japan), Nurul Islam (Bangladesh), Louka T. Katseli (Greece), Taher Kanaan (Jordan), Linda Lim (Singapore), Nguyuru H. I. Lipumba (United Republic of Tanzania), Nora Lustig (Argentina/Mexico), Solita C. Monsod (Philippines), Bishnodat Persaud (Guyana), Akilagpa Sawyerr (Ghana), Klaus Schwab (Germany), Arjun Sengupta (India), Alexandre Shokhin (Russian Federation), Frances Stewart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Lance Taylor (United States of America), Alvaro Umaña (Costa Rica) and Miguel Urrutia (Colombia).

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council, from among the candidates nominated by the World Health Organization, elected Alfredo Pemjean (Chile) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2000.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Council appointed Ihsan Abdallah Algabshawi (Sudan), Esther María Ashton (Bolivia) and Els Postel-Coster (Netherlands) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 30 June 1998.

1995/231. United Nations Population Fund: institutional arrangements

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 13 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of decision 95/20 of 14 June 1995 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund,[18] endorsed and recommended to the General Assembly for endorsement at its fiftieth session the agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to designate Fund resident country directors as Fund representatives, on the understanding that the Fund would take measures to enhance cooperation with and active support for resident coordinators for operational activities of the United Nations, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992, and on the understanding that the agreement would not result in increased administrative expenditure for the Fund.

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[12] See E/1995/100.

[13] See E/1995/L.6/Rev.1.

[14] See E/1995/106.

[15] E/1995/91 and Corr.1.

[16] The other twenty-one members of the Board were elected by the Council at its resumed organizational session for 1995 (see decision 1995/221).

[17] See E/1995/116.

[18] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 14* (E/1995/34).

1995/232. Office to Combat Desertification and Drought

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 13 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account decision 95/24 of 16 June 1995 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund,[18] took note of the change of the name of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to Office to Combat Desertification and Drought, the acronym UNSO being retained, and decided to inform the General Assembly of the change of name.

1995/233. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 13 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first and second regular sessions of 1995 and its annual session;[19]

(*b*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on the work of its first and second regular sessions of 1995 and its annual session;[18]

(*c*) Report of the High-level Committee on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on the work of its ninth session;[20]

(*d*) Annual report of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[21]

(*e*) Annual report of the United Nations Development Programme to the Economic and Social Council;[22]

(*f*) Annual report of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[23]

(*g*) Twentieth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes.[24]

1995/234. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions

At its 41st and 44th plenary meetings, on 17 and 19 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) *World Economic and Social Survey, 1995*;[25]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the methods of work of the Committee for Development Planning;[26]

(*c*) Note by the Secretariat containing elements of a draft programme for the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty;[27]

(*d*) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its forty-first session;[28]

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on cooperation in fisheries in Africa;[29]

(*f*) Reports of the Commission on Human Settlements on its fifteenth session[30] and on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;[31]

(*g*) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eighteenth session;[32]

(*h*) Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment;[33]

(*i*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region;[34]

(*j*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations system support for science and technology in Africa"[35] and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon;[36]

(*k*) Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development: gender issues in macroeconomic policy-making and development planning;[37]

(*l*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the progress made in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;[38]

(*m*) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in providing safe water supply and sanitation for all during the first half of the 1990s;[39]

(*n*) Oral report made by the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Secretariat on the format in which the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development should present their work.[40]

1995/235. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 17 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its third session[41] and endorsed the recommendations contained in chapter I, sections A, E and F, thereof.

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[19] Ibid., *Supplement No. 13* (E/1995/33/Rev.1).

[20] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/50/39).

[21] E/1995/55.

[22] E/1995/89.

[23] E/1995/90 and Add.1.

[24] E/1995/96.

[25] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.II.C.1.

[26] E/1995/82.

[27] E/1995/92.

[28] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/50/15), vol. I.

[29] E/1995/94.

[30] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/50/8).

[31] Ibid., addendum (A/50/8/Add.1).

[32] Ibid., *Supplement No. 25* (A/50/25).

[33] A/50/182-E/1995/66 and Corr.1.

[34] A/50/227-E/1995/99.

[35] A/50/125-E/1995/19.

[36] A/50/125/Add.1-E/1995/19/Add.1.

[37] E/1995/75.

[38] A/50/175-E/1995/57.

[39] A/50/213-E/1995/87.

[40] See E/1995/SR.44.

1995/236. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-eighth session and provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 17 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-eighth session;[42]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up action to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development, 1994.
4. Programme questions.
5. Provisional agenda for the thirtieth session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session.

1995/237. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Commission

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 19 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its second session,[43] and endorsed the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Substantive theme: Information technologies.

   Documentation

   Reports of panels/working groups on information technologies
3. Science and technology policy reviews.

   Documentation

   Note on progress in science, technology and innovation policy reviews
4. Action arising from the second session.

   Documentation

   Comprehensive note on implementation and progress made on decisions taken at the second session of the Commission, including follow-up work on technology for basic needs, gender and sustainable development

   Report on activities on science and technology for development: coalition of resources

   Issues note on energy technology
5. Consideration of ways and means of commemorating in 1999 the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat
6. Role and activities of the Commission regarding the coordination of science and technology for development.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat
7. Election of the chairperson and other officers for the fourth session of the Commission.
8. Provisional agenda and organization of work of the fourth session of the Commission.
9. Other matters.
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its third session.

1995/238. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 19 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction[44] and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in section V thereof.

1995/239. Report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 19 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-eighth session;[45]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work

   Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparation of documentation
3. Critical problems in economic statistics.

   Documentation

   To be determined by the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination on the basis of views from the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat and three countries
4. International economic classifications.

   Documentation

   Report on economic classifications and the revised Central Product Classification

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[41] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 12* (E/1995/32).

[42] Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (E/1995/27).

[43] Ibid., *Supplement No. 11* (E/1995/31).

[44] A/50/201-E/1995/74.

[45] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 8* (E/1995/28).

5. Environment statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force

6. Service statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force

7. Industrial and construction statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force

8. International trade statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force and draft revised concepts and definitions

9. Price statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force

10. National accounts.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force

11. Finance statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force

12. Demographic and social statistics:

(*a*) 2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme;

Documentation

Report and recommendations

(*b*) Demographic, social and migration statistics;

Documentation

Report and draft recommendations on migration statistics

(*c*) Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development;

Documentation

Report of the Working Group

13. Technical cooperation in statistics.

Documentation

To be determined by the Working Group

14. Coordination and integration of international statistical programmes.

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination on its eighteenth session (1995)

Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Subcommittee on Statistical Activities on its twenty-ninth (1995) and thirtieth (1996) sessions

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of statistical data collection activities

15. Programme questions and related matters.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General containing updated information on the work of the Statistics Division of the Secretariat

Report of the Secretary-General on the overall review of the statistical work of international organizations in statistics

Report of the Secretary-General on plans of international organizations in statistics

Draft programme of work of the Statistics Division for the biennium 1998-1999; proposals concerning the medium-term plan for statistics

16. Provisional agenda for the thirtieth session of the Commission.

17. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session.

1995/240. Report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its special session and provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Committee

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 19 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its special session;[46]

(*b*) Approved the revised provisional agenda for the second session of the Committee set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

3. Follow-up to the first and special sessions of the Committee.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the first and special sessions of the Committee

4. Energy and sustainable development:

(*a*) Development of energy resources in developing countries;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on an update of energy exploration and development trends in developing countries

(*b*) Renewable sources of energy, with special emphasis on biomass: progress and policies;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on renewable sources of energy, with special emphasis on biomass: progress and policies

(*c*) Efficient use of energy and materials: progress and policies;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the efficient use of energy and materials: progress and policies

(*d*) Energy and protection of the atmosphere.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on energy and protection of the atmosphere

5. Medium-term planning and coordination in energy.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on energy activities of the United Nations system

6. Other matters.

7. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Committee.

8. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its second session.

1995/241. Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the appointment by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session of Jan J. M. van Dijk (Netherlands), Károly Bárd (Hungary) and Adedokun A. Adeyemi (Nigeria) to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

1995/242. Organization of the work of the fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should at its fifth session be provided with full interpretation services for a total of fourteen meetings, in addition to plenary meetings, for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, the precise allocation of time for the different meetings to be determined by the Commission at its fifth session under the item entitled "Adoption of the agenda and organization of work", on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations.

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[46] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1995/25 and Corr.1).

1995/243. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifth session of the Commission

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session;[47]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Review of priority themes.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on international, regional and other initiatives for the prevention and control of the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the control of such proceeds (Council resolution 1994/13, para. 10)

   Report of the Secretary-General on measures to combat the smuggling of illegal migrants (Council resolution 1995/10, para. 11)

   Report of the Secretary-General on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on the establishment of a regional centre for training and research on crime prevention and criminal justice for the Mediterranean States (Council resolution 1995/27, sect. I, para. 8)

   Report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing an integrated system for the periodic gathering and dissemination of information on national legislation on crime prevention and criminal justice, and its implementation (Council resolution 1995/27, sect. II, para. 4)

   Note by the Secretary-General on the draft international code of conduct for public office holders (Council resolution 1995/14, para. 4)

   Report of the intergovernmental group of experts on mechanisms of international cooperation, including the United Nations model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters, and the development of model legislation on extradition and related forms of international cooperation (Council resolution 1995/27, sect. I, para. 7)

   Report of the Secretary-General on the views of Member States on measures for combating transnational organized crime, including the drafting of a code of conduct or other legal instrument, with due regard to the growing danger of links between organized crime and terrorist crimes (Council resolution 1995/27, sect. II, para. 10)

   Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for the creation of a central repository of existing legislative and regulatory measures and information on organizational structures designed to combat transnational organized crime (Council resolution 1995/11, para. 6)

   Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations on children as victims and perpetrators of crime (Commission decision 3/1; Council resolution 1995/27, sect. IV, para. 25)

   Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1995/11, including proposals for further action aimed at the full implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (Council resolution 1995/11, para. 13)

   Report of the Secretary-General containing the text of and the views received on a draft plan of action on the elimination of violence against women (Council resolution 1995/27, sect. IV, paras. 28 and 29)

   Report on practical measures to be taken in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to eliminate violence against women (Commission decision 3/1; Council resolution 1995/27, sect. IV, para. 31)

   Report of the Secretary-General on a draft action plan on international cooperation and assistance with regard to statistical and computerized applications in the management of the criminal justice system (Council resolution 1995/27, sect. III, para. 7)

4. Measures to regulate firearms.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 9 of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, on firearms regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public safety, including a progress report on the study on the use of firearms in criminal cases, accidents and suicides, transnational illicit trafficking in firearms, national legislation and regulations relevant to firearms regulation and recommendations for further concerted action at the regional and interregional levels (Council resolution 1995/27, sect. IV, paras. 8 and 12)

5. Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for the substantive topics of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including observations on the new structure and format of the United Nations congresses (General Assembly resolution 415 (V) and 46/152)

6. Technical cooperation and strengthening of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (Council resolution 1992/22, sect. VII, para. 2; Commission resolution 4/1, para. 4; Council resolutions 1995/27, sect. IV, para. 23, and 1995/15)

7. United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1995/13, para. 3)

   Reports of the Secretary-General on the use and application of selected United Nations standards and norms (Council resolutions 1993/34, sect. III, para. 7 (*c*); 1994/18, para. 15; and 1995/13, para. 2)

   Note by the Secretary-General on questionnaires on selected United Nations standards (Council resolution 1995/13, para. 3)

   Report of the Secretary-General on the development of minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice (Commission resolution 4/2)

8. Cooperation and coordination of activities with other United Nations bodies and other entities.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation and coordination of activities in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (Commission resolution 3/5, para. 7)

   Report on the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (Council resolution 1992/22, sect. IV, para. 2)

9. Plan for strategic management.
10. Programme questions.

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[47] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (E/1995/30).

11. Provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Commission.
12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifth session.

1995/244. Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda
3. General debate: Government action to implement the Global Programme of Action and policy directives addressed to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including follow-up to General Assembly resolution 48/12.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Programme

   Report of the Secretary-General on the Global Programme of Action
4. Principles and practice of primary and secondary prevention in demand reduction programmes.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat on the world drug abuse situation

   Report of the Secretariat on the state of knowledge in primary and secondary prevention

   Report of the Secretariat on regional cooperation in demand reduction
5. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports of the subsidiary bodies.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat on illicit drug trafficking

   Reports of subsidiary bodies
6. Crops from which drugs are extracted and appropriate strategies for their reduction.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat
7. Stimulants and the use of their precursors in the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat
8. Consideration of national drug control plans.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director
9. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (*a*) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director (as necessary)

   (*b*) International Narcotics Control Board;

   Documentation

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on article 12 of the 1988 Convention

   (*c*) Other matters arising under the international drug control conventions.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)
10. Monitoring of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and other coordination matters.

    Documentation

    Report of the Executive Director
11. Administrative and budgetary matters.

    Documentation

    Note by the Executive Director
12. Provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission and future work.

    Documentation

    Note by the Secretariat
13. Other matters.
14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session.

1995/245. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the summary report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994.[48]

1995/246. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the work of its thirty-eighth session.[49]

1995/247. Reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that a reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should be held in December 1995 to approve the initial programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and the second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

1995/248. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-fourth session,[50] and endorsed the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

The Commission will establish an in-session open-ended ad hoc working group for the purpose of carrying out the fourth review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and reviewing preparations for the observance of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999.

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[48] E/1995/48.

[49] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 9* and corrigendum and addendum (E/1995/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

[50] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4* (E/1995/24).

3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development:
   - (*a*) Implications of decisions and resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 and the General Assembly at its fiftieth session that relate to the Commission for Social Development;
   - (*b*) Priority subjects encompassing the core issues, commitments and related issues of the World Summit;
   - (*c*) Review of the progress made in the implementation and follow-up of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, including reports of relevant bodies of the United Nations system, taking into account relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;
   - (*d*) Review of the world social situation.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

Report on the World Social Situation, 1997

4. Monitoring of other international plans and programmes of action.

The Commission will carry out the fourth quadrennial review of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the third quinquennial review of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and will consider the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on progress in the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. The Commission will also review follow-up arrangements for the International Year of the Family, as well as the world programme of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond and the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty.

The Commission will review concurrently the relevant activities of the Secretariat and receive reports from the regional commissions on their social development and social welfare activities, as well as reports on relevant expert group meetings.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the fourth review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing

Report of the Secretary-General on the third review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on progress in the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and follow-up of the world programme of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond

Report of the Secretary-General on the major issues and programme activities of the Secretariat and the regional commissions relating to social development and welfare and specific social groups

5. Other matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

6. Provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session.

1995/249. Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council confirmed its nomination by the Commission for Social Development in its decision 34/101 of 18 April 1995[51] of the following members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:

(*a*) For a four-year term beginning on 1 July 1995 and expiring on 30 June 1999:

Björn HETTNE (Sweden)

Jonathan MOORE (United States of America)

Harris Mutio MULE (Kenya)

Frances STEWART (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Valery TISHKOV (Russian Federation)

(*b*) For a two-year term beginning on 1 July 1995 and expiring on 30 June 1997:

Fahima CHARAF-EDDINE (Lebanon)

Georgina DUFOIX (France)

Kinhide MUSHAKOJI (Japan)

Guillermo O'DONNELL (Argentina)

Rehman SOBHAN (Bangladesh)

1995/250. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[52]

(*b*) Summary of the economic survey of Europe in 1994-1995;[53]

(*c*) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1994;[54]

(*d*) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Asia and the Pacific, 1995;[55]

(*e*) Summary of the survey of economic conditions in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1994;[56]

(*f*) Summary of economic and social developments in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, 1994;[57]

(*g*) Report of the Secretary-General on the project for a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar.[58]

1995/251. Tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and world programme of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided, as recommended by the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 34/1 of 20 April 1995,[59] to establish an open-ended working group on youth during its resumed substantive session in September 1995, building upon the progress achieved by the open-ended working group of the Commission at its thirty-fourth session, to complete the formulation of the draft world programme of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond, to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

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[51] Ibid., chap. I, sect. D.

[52] E/1995/40.

[53] E/1995/41.

[54] E/1995/42.

[55] E/1995/43.

[56] E/1995/44.

[57] E/1995/45.

[58] E/1995/46.

[59] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 4* (E/1995/24), chap. I, sect. C.

1995/252. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-ninth session;[60]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Programming and coordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the draft of the revised system-wide medium-term plan for the period 1996-2001

   Note by the Secretary-General on proposals for the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001

   Report of the Secretary-General on the status of women in the Secretariat
4. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women
5. Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women:

   (*a*) Priority themes:

      (i) Elimination of stereotyping in the mass media;

      (ii) Child and dependant care, including sharing of responsibilities between men and women;

      (iii) Education for peace;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the elimination of stereotyping in the mass media

   Report of the Secretary-General on child and dependant care, including sharing of responsibilities between men and women

   Report of the Secretary-General on education for peace

   (*b*) Other issues.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the joint work plan of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

   Report of the Secretary-General on the extent to which violations of women's human rights have been addressed by human rights mechanisms

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the confidential list of communications concerning the status of women

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the non-confidential list of communications concerning the status of women

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the results of the fifteenth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

   Report of the Secretary-General on violence against migrant women workers

   Report of the Secretary-General on trafficking in women and girls
6. Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fortieth session.

1995/253. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on the work of its thirty-ninth session[60] with the observation that, in paragraph 5 of Commission resolution 39/9 on women in agriculture and rural development, the word "equity" should be replaced by the word "equality".

1995/254. Use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/5 of 17 February 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to extend for three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries, and requested the Secretary-General to provide him with all necessary assistance.

1995/255. Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/12 of 24 February 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, without further delay, with all the necessary assistance in carrying out his mandate and enabling him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and a comprehensive report to the Commission at its fifty-second session.

1995/256. Effects on the full enjoyment of human rights of the economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt and, in particular, of the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/13 of 24 February 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to establish a programme unit in the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat for the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, in particular those related to the debt burden of developing countries and the implementation of the right to development.

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[60] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* (E/1995/26).

[61] Ibid., *Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

1995/257. Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/15 of 24 February 1995,[61] approved the Commission's recommendation to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to convene, as a follow-up to the seminar on indicators, seminars for persons chairing the human rights treaty monitoring bodies and representatives of specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as representatives of States, focused on specific economic, social and cultural rights, with a view to clarifying the particular content of those rights.

1995/258. The right to development

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human rights resolution 1995/17 of 24 February 1995:[61]

(*a*) Approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to take steps to implement the recommendations made by the Working Group on the Right to Development at its second and third sessions, particularly by providing the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat with a focal unit with the specific task of following up on the Declaration on the Right to Development and its implementation;

(*b*) Approved the Commission's decision that the Working Group would hold two sessions, each for a two-week period, in April and September 1995 respectively, to formulate its recommendations for submission to the Commission at its fifty-second session;

(*c*) Approved the Commission's request to the Council to continue to consider the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Right to Development under the item entitled "Human rights questions";

(*d*) Reiterated the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the Working Group would be granted all the necessary assistance, in particular human and financial resources, to carry out its mandate.

1995/259. Promoting the realization of the right to adequate housing

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/19 of 24 February 1995[61] and resolution 1994/38 of 26 August 1994 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[62] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing with all the necessary financial, technical and expert assistance required for the completion of his final report.

1995/260. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/23 of 24 February 1995:[61]

(*a*) Approved the Commission's decision to extend for three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental action in all parts of the world which are inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to recommend remedial measures, as appropriate;

(*b*) Also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to carry out his mandate, to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-second session.

1995/261. Work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/26 of 3 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to invite the Chairperson of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its forty-sixth session, to participate in consultations with the members of the Bureau of the Commission at an appropriate time during the meeting of the Bureau of the Commission at the conclusion of its fifty-first session, and to invite the Chairperson of the Subcommission at its forty-seventh session to report to the Commission at its fifty-second session on significant aspects of the work of the Subcommission.

1995/262. Permanent forum for indigenous people in the United Nations

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/30 of 3 March 1995:[61]

(*a*) Endorsed the recommendation made by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-sixth session[63] that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat organize a workshop on the possible establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people, with the participation of representatives of Governments, organizations of indigenous people and independent experts;

(*b*) Recommended that such a workshop be held for a period of three days, within existing resources and in accordance with established United Nations practice, prior to the thirteenth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission and that the outcome of the workshop be transmitted to the Working Group at its thirteenth session.

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[62] See E/CN.4/1995/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/56, chap. II.

[63] Ibid., resolution 1994/50.

1995/263. Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/31 of 3 March 1995,[61] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's recommendation that the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities be authorized to meet for five working days prior to the forty-seventh session of the Subcommission;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary resources and assistance, from within existing overall resources, to the Working Group in discharging its tasks, including adequate dissemination of information about the activities of the Working Group to Governments, specialized agencies and indigenous and non-governmental organizations, so as to encourage the widest possible participation in its work;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to transmit the reports of the Working Group to Governments and indigenous, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as soon as possible, for specific comments and suggestions, and to ensure that all meetings of the Working Group at its thirteenth session be provided with interpretation and documentation.

1995/264. Special process dealing with the problem of missing persons in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/35 of 3 March 1995,[61] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's request to the expert member of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission responsible for the special process dealing with the problem of missing persons in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to continue his efforts and to submit a report on his activities to the Commission at its fifty-second session;

(*b*) The Commission's request to relevant United Nations bodies, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Protection Force, the International Committee of the Red Cross and national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to continue their cooperation with the special process;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue providing the special process with the necessary resources, so that it can perform its functions continuously and expeditiously.

1995/265. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/37 B of 3 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on torture for three years, while maintaining the annual cycle of reporting, and the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to cover all his activities so as to enable him to submit his report to the Commission at its fifty-second session.

1995/266. Question of enforced disappearances

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/38 of 3 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to extend, for a three-year period, the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission composed of five independent experts, so as to enable it to take into consideration all information concerning enforced, involuntary or arbitrary disappearances that may be communicated to it on cases brought to its attention, while maintaining the principle of the submission of annual reports, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the Working Group would receive all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources required to perform its functions, especially in carrying out missions, following them up or holding sessions in countries which would be prepared to receive it.

1995/267. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/48 of 3 March 1995:[61]

(*a*) Endorsed the substantive conclusions of the third Workshop for the Asia and Pacific Region on Human Rights Issues, held at Seoul from 18 to 20 July 1994, contained in its Chairperson's concluding remarks, *inter alia*, that such workshops should be organized regularly, as proposed by the Government of the Republic of Korea, and if possible annually, with a view to facilitating the exchange of ideas and information regarding matters of common interest in the field of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region;

(*b*) Approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to facilitate the realization of that activity under the regular budget for advisory services and technical assistance, and the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give adequate attention to the countries in the Asia and Pacific region by allocating more resources from existing funds to enable the countries of the region to benefit from all the activities under the programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights.

1995/268. Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/51 of 3 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the independent expert so that, taking into account the work of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala, she might continue to examine the situation of human rights in Guatemala, provide assistance to the Government in the field of human rights, and submit to the Commission, at its fifty-second session, a report evaluating the measures taken by the Government in accordance with the recommendations made to it.

1995/269. Advisory services and the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/53 of 3 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General, in accordance with section II, paragraph 16, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[64] and in cooperation with the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights as advisory body, to ensure more efficient management of the Voluntary Fund, strict and transparent project management rules, periodical evaluations of the programme and projects, and the dissemination of evaluation results, including programme implementation and financial accounting reports, as well as to arrange for the holding of annual information meetings open to all Member States and organizations directly involved in the advisory services and technical cooperation programme.

1995/270. Assistance to States in strengthening the rule of law

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/54 of 3 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of obtaining from all relevant institutions of the United Nations system, including financial institutions, acting within their mandates, technical and financial means to strengthen the capacity of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to provide assistance to national projects aiming at the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law, and to submit a report on the matter to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

1995/271. Situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/55 of 3 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to renew the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Human Rights in Cambodia as set out in paragraph 6 of Commission resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993,[65] and to provide all necessary resources from within the regular budget to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Representative to report to the Commission at its fifty-second session and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

1995/272. Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/56 of 3 March 1995:[61]

(*a*) Approved the Commission's request to the independent expert to study ways and means of how best to implement, at the earliest possible date, a programme of advisory services for Somalia, upon request, *inter alia*, through the contributions of United Nations organizations and programmes currently in the field, aimed at re-establishing respect for human rights and the rule of law and strengthening the police and the judicial and prison systems in Somalia, in a manner consistent with internationally accepted criminal justice standards;

(*b*) Also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate resources, from within the regular budget, to fund the activities of the independent expert and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, and approved the decision to invite Governments and organizations in a position to do so to respond positively to requests by the Secretary-General for assistance in the implementation of Commission resolution 1995/56.

1995/273. Internally displaced persons

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/57 of 3 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to extend for a further three years the mandate of the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, and also approved the Commission's request to the representative to continue to submit annual reports on his activities to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly and the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide, within existing resources, all the necessary human and financial assistance to his representative to fulfil his mandate effectively.

1995/274. Human rights and disability

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/58 of 3 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to report biennially to the General Assembly on the progress of efforts to ensure the full recognition and enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities.

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[64] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[65] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

1995/275. Composition of the staff of the Centre for Human Rights

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/61 of 7 March 1995,[61] endorsed the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the geographical composition and functions of the staff of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and other categories of officers involved in its activities, including measures adopted and their results, and recommendations for improving the current situation.

1995/276. Respect for the universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/62 of 7 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's recommendation to the General Assembly, through the Council, that the Assembly consider at its fiftieth session the question of respect for the universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

1995/277. Situation of human rights in Cuba

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/66 of 7 March 1995,[61] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cuba;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to maintain direct contacts with the Government and citizens of Cuba as specified in previous resolutions of the Commission;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-second session on the results of his endeavours pursuant to Commission resolution 1995/66;

(*d*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1995/278. Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/67 of 7 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and to invite it to provide information concerning the extent of its implementation thereof, and to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session on the results of his efforts in this regard.

1995/279. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/68 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984,[66] also approved the Commission's request to the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and to report to the Commission at its fifty-second session, and further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative.

1995/280. Situation of human rights in Zaire

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/69 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to extend for an additional year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Zaire, also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to prepare a report for its fifty-second session in which he would, *inter alia*, indicate how the Government of Zaire had taken into account his recommendations, and further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all necessary assistance in the discharge of his mandate.

1995/281. Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/70 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to appoint an independent expert to furnish assistance to the Government of Haiti in the area of human rights, to examine the development of the situation of human rights in Haiti and to monitor the fulfilment by Haiti of its obligations in this field, also approved the Commission's request to the independent expert to submit a report on the implementation of resolution 1995/70 to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session, and further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide, at the request of the Government of Haiti, advisory services to that country in the area of human rights.

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[66] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

1995/282. Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/71 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea for one year, also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its fifty-second session, and further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the discharge of his mandate.

1995/283. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/72 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to establish or continue contacts with the Government and people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and their lawyers, and its request to him to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1995/284. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/73 of 8 March 1995:[61]

(*a*) Approved the Commission's decision to extend for a three-year period the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

(*b*) Also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur, from within existing resources and as a matter of priority, with additional human, financial and material resources, keeping in mind the comments on this matter in the report of the Special Rapporteur,[67] so as to enable him to carry out his mandate effectively, including through country visits.

1995/285. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/74 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, and the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the Commission at its fifty-second session and to consider submitting a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1995/286. Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/76 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, as contained in Commission resolutions 1991/74 of 6 March 1991, 1992/71 of 5 March 1992, 1993/74 of 10 March 1993 and 1994/74 of 9 March 1994, and its request to him to report periodically to the Commission on the situation of human rights in Iraq and to submit an interim report on the question to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance in carrying out his mandate and to take the necessary measures to send a team of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flows and assessment and would help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq, and its request to him to provide appropriate additional resources, from within existing overall resources, to fund the sending of human rights monitors.

1995/287. Situation of human rights in the Sudan

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/77 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for an additional year, also approved its request to him to report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session, and further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all necessary assistance in the discharge of his mandate.

1995/288. Adverse effects on the enjoyment of human rights of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/81 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to appoint, for a three-year period, a special rapporteur on the adverse effects on the enjoyment of human rights of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance for the fulfilment of his or her mandate.

1995/289. Question of integrating the human rights of women into the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/86 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in convening a meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and working groups, as well as special rapporteurs, representatives and experts, to consider, in coordination with the Commission on the Status of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, ways in which the human rights of women can be integrated into the reports and work of organs, bodies and mechanisms across the United Nations system and to report on progress made on this issue at the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session.

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[67] E/CN.4/1995/61, paras. 369-371.

1995/290. Situation of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/89 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia for one year, as defined in its resolution 1994/72 of 9 March 1994,[68] and its request to him to continue his vital efforts, especially by carrying out all such additional missions as he deems necessary, in particular to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and to continue to submit periodic reports, as appropriate, to the Commission and the General Assembly, and its request to the Secretary-General to continue to make the Special Rapporteur's reports available to the Security Council and to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to take steps to assist in obtaining the active cooperation of all United Nations bodies in implementing resolution 1995/89 and, pursuant to paragraph 28 of General Assembly resolution 49/196 of 23 December 1994, to make available, from within the overall budgetary framework, all necessary resources requested by the Special Rapporteur, including for his field staff, to enable him to fulfil his mandate and, in particular, to provide for the appointment of field staff in the countries under his mandate so as to provide first-hand, timely reports on the situation of human rights there and to ensure coordination with other United Nations bodies involved, including the United Nations Protection Force.

1995/291. Situation of human rights in Burundi

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/90 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Chairperson of the Commission to appoint rapidly, after consultation with the Bureau, a special rapporteur with the task of drawing up, on the basis of all the information he might consider relevant and his contacts with the authorities and population of Burundi, a report on the situation of human rights in Burundi for submission to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session.

1995/292. Situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/91 of 8 March 1995,[61] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda for an additional year, as set out in Commission resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994,[69] and its request to the Special Rapporteur to make recommendations concerning situations in which technical assistance may be appropriate;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources to the Special Rapporteur, taking into account the operational plan for the human rights field operation in Rwanda and the need to deploy a sufficient number of human rights field officers to assist the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate, and also its request to him to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate financial and human resources for the delivery of programmes of technical assistance and advisory services, especially in the field of the administration of justice, as requested by the Government of Rwanda.

1995/293. Evaluation of the human rights programme of the United Nations system, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/93 of 10 March 1995,[61] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to convene meetings, at least twice a year at Geneva, with all interested States to provide information on the activities conducted by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and its process of restructuring.

1995/294. World conference against racism, racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia and other related contemporary forms of intolerance

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1995/104 of 24 February 1995,[61] approved the Commission's recommendation to the General Assembly to consider at its fiftieth session the possibility of convening a world conference against racism, racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia and other related contemporary forms of intolerance.

1995/295. Human rights and income distribution

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on

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[68] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[69] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4B* (E/1994/24/Add.2), chap. II.

Human Rights decision 1995/105 of 24 February 1995,[61] approved the Commission's decision to appoint Mr. José Bengoa as Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the relationship between the enjoyment of human rights, in particular economic, social and cultural rights, and income distribution, at both national and international levels, also taking into account the preliminary and final reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on human rights and extreme poverty and matters related to the realization of the right to development, with a view to determining how most effectively to strengthen activities in this field; and also approved the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit a preliminary report to the Subcommission at its forty-seventh session, a progress report at the forty-eighth session and a final report at the forty-ninth session.

1995/296. Dates of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1995/106 of 3 March 1995,[61] and recalling Council decision 1994/297 of 29 July 1994, approved the Commission's recommendation that the regular session of the Commission be rescheduled, on a one-year trial basis, so that the next regular session would be held from 18 March to 26 April 1996.

1995/297. Protection of the heritage of indigenous people

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1995/108 of 3 March 1995:[61]

(*a*) Welcomed the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the protection of the heritage of indigenous people[70] and the relevant principles and guidelines set out in the annex thereto;

(*b*) Expressed its deep appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Erica-Irene Daes;

(*c*) Requested the Secretary-General to submit the principles and guidelines to indigenous people's organizations, communities and nations, as well as to Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, for their comments;

(*d*) Authorized the Special Rapporteur to prepare her final report taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the comments and information received and to submit it to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-seventh session;

(*e*) Requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary to enable her to carry out her mandate successfully.

1995/298. Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1995/109 of 3 March 1995,[61] and decision 1994/116 of 26 August 1994 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[62] endorsed the recommendation that the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez, make all possible efforts to submit his second progress report in 1995 to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission at its thirteenth session and to the Subcommission at its forty-seventh session, as well as his final report to both bodies in 1996. The Council also endorsed the recommendation to request the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the necessary assistance to allow him to continue his work, in particular by providing for the specialized research assistance required and for the necessary trips to Geneva for consultation with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, and the resources needed for a research mission to the Vatican archives in Rome.

1995/299. The right to a fair trial

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1994/275 of 25 July 1994, approved the endorsement by the Commission on Human Rights, in its decision 1995/110 of 3 March 1995,[61] of the request of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the Special Rapporteurs, Mr. Stanislav Chernichenko and Mr. William Treat, to publish their compiled report on the right to a fair trial and a remedy, as described in Subcommission resolution 1994/35 of 26 August 1994,[62] and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance for the compilation and publication of the report.

1995/300. Traditional practices affecting the health of women and children

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1995/112 of 3 March 1995,[61] and resolution 1994/30 of 26 August 1994 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[62] approved the Commission's endorsement of the Subcommission's recommendations that:

(*a*) The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on traditional practices, Ms. Halima Embarek Warzazi, be extended for two more years, to enable her to undertake an in-depth study to assess, *inter alia*, the differences and similarities between traditional practices affecting the health of women and children in many parts of the world, taking into consideration, among other relevant documents and information, the conclusions and recommendations of the regional seminars and the effects of the implementation of the plan of action for the elimination of harmful traditional practices affecting the health of women and children;

(*b*) The Special Rapporteur be requested to submit her preliminary report to the Subcommission at its forty-seventh session and her final report at the forty-eighth session;

(*c*) The Secretary-General be requested to provide all the assistance that the Special Rapporteur may require in the exercise of her mandate.

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[70] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/31.

1995/301. Organization of the work of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1995/115 of 10 March 1995,[61] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's recommendation to authorize, if possible within existing financial resources, forty fully-serviced additional meetings, including summary records, in accordance with rules 29 and 31 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, for the Commission's fifty-second session;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Chairperson of the Commission at its fifty-second session to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the time normally allotted, the additional meetings that the Council might authorize to be utilized only if such meetings proved to be absolutely necessary.

1995/302. Payment of honoraria to members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

A

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1993/297 of 28 July 1993, in which it endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that payment should be authorized to each member of the Committee of an honorarium equivalent to that payable to the members of other relevant treaty bodies, such as the Human Rights Committee, noted that no action had yet been taken on the matter by the General Assembly in response to that decision. In order to avoid continuing delays the Council urged the Assembly to give speedy attention to this matter.

B

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, noting that members of the Human Rights Committee, as well as of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, all received a modest honorarium for their services and that as a result of measures approved by the General Assembly members of two of the remaining three human rights treaty bodies would also do so, and recognizing that it was inequitable for the one remaining committee to be treated differently in that respect, urged the General Assembly to authorize payment to each member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of an honorarium equivalent to that payable to the members of other relevant treaty bodies.

1995/303. Resources to enable the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to obtain access to specialized expertise in its work

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the proposal made by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that an amount of 10,000 United States dollars annually be included within the overall budget of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to enable the Committee to bring in specialists to participate in its general discussion and to commission papers dealing with those technical dimensions of its work, especially relating to indicators, which require expert elaboration. The Council noted that the proposal of the Committee accorded with the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights in relation to indicators and that the relevant funds would not be spent on members of the Committee and would be committed only with the approval of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights.

1995/304. General review of arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations on its second session,[71] decided:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Working Group for a period of one year, with a meeting time of not less than two weeks, and requested the Working Group to submit its final report to the Council at its substantive session of 1996;

(*b*) To increase, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, the current membership of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and to implement this decision after the completion of the current review;

(*c*) That, starting in 1996, the Committee should meet annually and, should this be necessary for the prompt discharge of its duties, on an ad hoc basis;

(*d*) To request the Committee to undertake a thorough review of its methods of work with a view to improving and streamlining its procedures;

(*e*) To prolong the consultative status, on the Roster, of those non-governmental organizations so accredited by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1993/329 of 30 July 1993, subject to a final resolution of the issue by the Council at its substantive session of 1996, following the outcome of the review of arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations currently under way.

1995/305. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 54th and 56th plenary meetings, on 26 and 27 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To take note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;[72]

(*b*) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

Category I

African American Institute
Association for Progressive Communications
Colombian Confederation of Non-Governmental Organizations
Development Information Network (DEVNET)
Franciscans International

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[71] E/1995/83 and Add.1 and 2.

[72] E/1995/108.

Global 2000
HelpAge International
InterAction, American Council for Voluntary International Action
International Association of Soldiers for Peace
International Informatization Academy
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
Latin American Confederation of Credit Unions (COLAC)
National Council of Negro Women
Transnational Radical Party
World Economic Forum
World Fellowship of Buddhists
WorldWide Fund for Nature International
WORLDWIDE Network—Women in Development and Environment

Category II

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
African Health and Human Rights Promoters Commission
African Society of International and Comparative Law
All-China Women's Federation
Asian Women Human Rights Council
Association for the Advancement of Psychological Understanding of Human Nature
Association of Arab-American University Graduates
Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA)
Association of South East Asian Nations Confederation of Women's Organizations
Association of Third World Studies
Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Sanstha
Brothers of Charity
Center for International Health and Cooperation
Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network
Cousteau Society
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)
Dominican Union of Journalists for Peace
Economists Allied for Arms Reduction
European-Asian-Latin American Institute for Cooperation
European Forum for Victim Services
European Women's Lobby
Federal Union of European Nationalities
Freedom House
Global Fund for Women
Goodwill Industries, International, Inc.
Group for Study and Research into Democracy and Economic and Social Development in Africa
Gulf Automobile Federation
Habitat for Humanity International
Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation
Indian Council of Education
Information Habitat: Where Information Lives (formerly International Synergy Institute)
INTERMON
International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists
International Association of Lawyers against Nuclear Arms
International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development
International Forum for Child Welfare
International Hotel Association
International Islamic Relief Organization
International Multiracial Shared Cultural Organization
International Prison Watch
International Women's Health Coalition
Keystone Center
Latin American Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights (CLADEM)
MADRE, Inc.
Marine Environmental Research Institute (MERI)
Mercy International
National Bar Association
National Safety Council
Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation
New Human Rights
North-South XXI
PanAmerican-PanAfrican Association, Inc.
Perhaps ... Kids Meeting Kids Can Make a Difference
Permanent Assembly for Human Rights
Physicians for Human Rights
Queen Alia Fund for Social Development
Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements
Resources for the Future, Inc.
Simon Wiesenthal Center
SOS Drugs International
Temple of Understanding
United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation
Water Environment Federation
Wittenberg Center for Alternative Resources, Inc.
"Women-Action" Research and Training Group
Women's World Summit Foundation
World Information Transfer

Roster

European Federation of Road Traffic Crash Victims
European Road Safety Equipment Federation (EUROADSAFE)
International Council of AIDS Service Organizations
International Police Association
Landscape Institute

(*c*) To reclassify nine organizations from category II to category I and five organizations from the Roster to category II, as follows:

Category I

American Association of Retired Persons
International Abolitionist Federation
International Association for Religious Freedom
International Federation on Ageing
Liberal International
Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement—International (OISCA)
Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities
Socialist International
World Conference on Religion and Peace

Category II

Institute for Women, Law and Development
International Federation of Action of Christians for the Abolition of Torture (ACATA)
International Real Estate Federation
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)
SOS-Kinderdorf International

(*d*) To refer the application of the International Committee of Peace and Human Rights back to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for further consideration.

1995/306. Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1997

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1997 set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1997

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations.

   Documentation

   Applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

   Requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General
4. Review of the quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

   Documentation

   Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

   Follow-up to decisions taken by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its session in 1995: report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1296 (XLIV)
5. Review of future activities.
6. Review of methods of work of the Committee.
7. Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee to be held in 1999.
8. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

1995/307. Resumed 1995 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to hold a resumed session for a period of one week in January 1996 in order to complete the work of its 1995 session.

1995/308. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to depart from its established practice and procedure and to consider an amendment to the proposals of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations contained in its report.[72]

1995/309. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council under coordination questions

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-fifth session;[73]

(*b*) Report of the twenty-eighth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination;[74]

(*c*) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1994;[75]

(*d*) Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on programmes and resources of the United Nations system for the biennium 1994-1995.[76]

1995/310. Report of the Council of the United Nations University for 1994

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University for 1994.[77]

1995/311. Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to retain the item entitled "Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields" in the agenda of its substantive session of 1995 in order to consider the question of the biennialization of the meetings of its subsidiary bodies.

1995/312. Terms of office of members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account General Assembly resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992 and its own decisions 1992/218 and 1992/219 of 30 April 1992, 1992/222 of 29 May 1992, 1992/268 of 30 July 1992, 1993/201 of 2 February 1993, 1993/218 of 6 April 1993, 1994/219 of 3 February 1994 and 1995/221 of 4 May 1995 and taking note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the work of its second session,[78] in particular its decision 2/102:[79]

(*a*) Decided, on an exceptional basis, and on the understanding that this would not create a precedent, to extend the term of office of the current members of the Commission for an additional year, to expire on 31 December 1997, so as to allow the Commission to complete the work of its third session;

(*b*) Decided also that at its resumed organizational session for 1997, following the election of the new members, there would be a drawing of lots to stagger the terms of office whether or not there continued to be vacancies, the drawing to be held for each regional group; one half of those elected, twenty-seven members, would serve for a four-year term, beginning on 1 January 1998, and one half, twenty-six members, for a two-year term, beginning on 1 January 1998; thereafter, the term of office would be four years.

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[73] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/50/16).

[74] E/1995/4.

[75] E/1995/21.

[76] E/1995/64.

[77] E/1995/51.

[78] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 11* (E/1995/31).

[79] Ibid., chap. I, sect. C.

1995/313. International migration and development

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 49/127 of 19 December 1994 on international migration and development and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[80] recommended that the Assembly at its fiftieth session continue its consideration of the question, including the convening of the United Nations conference on international migration and development, under the relevant item of the agenda.

1995/314. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council under social, humanitarian and human rights questions

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon;[81]

(*b*) Oral report by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia;[82]

(*c*) Oral report by the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa;[82]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;[83]

(*e*) Reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural rights on the work of its tenth and eleventh sessions[84] and on the work of its twelfth session;[85]

(*f*) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on the work of its fifty-first session;[86]

(*g*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;[87]

(*h*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its fourteenth session;[88]

(*i*) Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas;[89]

(*j*) Interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation;[90]

(*k*) Report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on progress made and problems encountered in the struggle against illiteracy: a mid-decade review;[91]

(*l*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.[92]

1995/315. Programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice"[93] to its resumed substantive session of 1995.

1995/316. Dates of the 1995 meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1995/226 of 1 June 1995, in which, on the recommendation of the Commission on Sustainable Development, it approved the establishment of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests, decided that the 1995 meeting of the Panel should be held at Headquarters from 11 to 15 September 1995.

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[80] E/1995/69.

[81] E/1995/53.

[82] See E/1995/SR.47.

[83] A/50/286-E/1995/113.

[84] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1995/22 and Corr.1).

[85] Ibid., *Supplement No. 2A* (E/1995/22/Add.1).

[86] Ibid., *Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2).

[87] E/1995/112.

[88] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/50/38).

[89] A/50/257-E/1995/61.

[90] A/50/84-E/1995/12.

[91] A/50/181-E/1995/65.

[92] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/50/12).

[93] E/1995/L.55.

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1995

1995/317. Applications from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for participation in the open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples

A

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To approve the participation of the following organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Council in the open-ended inter-sessional working group whose establishment was authorized by the Council in resolution 1995/32 of 25 July 1995:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner (Australia)
Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia (Inc.) (Australia)
American Indian Law Alliance (United States of America)
Aotearoa Community Workers Association Inc. (New Zealand)
Asociación Civil Tea-Amaro Runa (Peru)
Asociación Gremial Mapuche Rewe de Lautaro (Chile)
Aukiñ Wallmapu Ngulam-Consejo de Todas las Tierras (Chile)
Black Hills Teton Sioux Nation (United States of America)
Catawba Indian Nation (United States of America)

Central Land Council (Australia)
Comisión Jurídica de los Pueblos de Integración Tawantinsuyana (COJPITA) (Peru)
Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos (CAPAJ) (Peru)
Comunidad Mapuche Maicolpi de San Juan de la Costa (Chile)
Confederación Regional de Comunidades Mapuche (Chile)
Confederacy of Treaty Six First Nations (Canada)
Consejo Inter-Regional Mapuche (Chile)
Coordinadora Nacional Indianista (Chile)
Educational and Cultural Organization to Advance Restoration and Transition (United States of America)
Ermineskin Cree Nation (Canada)
Federación de Centros de Servicios Comunitarios de Maquehue (Chile)
IINA Torres Strait Islanders Corporation (Australia)
Ikce Wicasa Ta Omniciye (United States of America)
Independent Nation State of Hawai'i (United States of America)
Indigenous Women Aboriginal Corporation (Australia)
International Confederation of Autonomous Chapters of the American Indian Movement (United States of America)
Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (Canada)
Kimberley Land Council (Australia)
Louis Bull Cree Nation (Canada)
Lummi Indian Business Council (United States of America)
Metis National Council (Canada)
Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs (United States of America)
Montana Cree Nation (Canada)
National Committee to Defend Black Rights (Australia)
Ngaati Te Ata (New Zealand)
Ngai Tahu Maori Law Centre (New Zealand)
Ngaiterangi Iwi Incorporated Society (New Zealand)
Northern Land Council (Australia)
Oneida Indian Nation (United States of America)
Samenes Landsforbund/Sami National Association (Norway)
Te Amorangi Maori Women's Support Group (New Zealand)
Te Kawau Maro (New Zealand)
Te Ropu Wahini Maori Toko i Te Ora Inc. (New Zealand)
The Hopi Tribe (United States of America)
Wellington Maori Legal Services Inc. (New Zealand)

(*b*) To request the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to meet urgently to continue its consideration of the remaining applications from organizations of indigenous people that were interested in participating in the working group, with a view to the Council's receiving the Committee's recommendations in time to allow the participation of the approved organizations, including participation at the first session of the working group;

(*c*) To invite Governments wishing to submit their views on the applications, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 1995/32, to do so at an early date.

B

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 2 November 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the participation of the following organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Council in the open-ended inter-sessional working group whose establishment was authorized by the Council in resolution 1995/32 of 25 July 1995:

Ahupua'a Action Alliance (United States of America)
Ainu Association of Hokkaido (Japan)
Ainu Association of Sapporo (Japan)
Ainu National Congress (Japan)
Asociación Nacional Indígena Salvadoreña (ANIS) (El Salvador)
Asociación Napguana (Panama)
Association des Juristes Berbères de France (France)
Association for the Promotion of Batwa (Rwanda)
Association Nouvelle de la Culture et des Arts Populaires (Berbères) (Morocco)
Association of the Shorski Peoples (Russian Federation)
Association pour le Développement des Batwa du Rwanda (ADBR) (Rwanda)
Associazione Latinoamericana de Cremona (Italy)
Christian Spiritual Youth Ministry (CSYM) (United Republic of Tanzania)
Comisión Coordinadora de Organizaciones y Naciones Indígenas del Continente (Panama)
Comisión Internacional de Derechos de Pueblos Indígenas de Sud America (Bolivia)
Comite Intertribal - Memória e Ciência Indígena (ITC) (Brazil)
Consejo Nacional Indio de Venezuela (Venezuela)
Coordinación de Organizaciones Mapuche "Taiñ Kiñegetuam" (Argentina)
Cordillera Peoples Alliance (Philippines)
Escuela Maya de Derechos Humanos IXIM-CHE (Guatemala)
Federación de Indígenas del Estado Bolívar (Venezuela)
Finno-Ugric Peoples' Consultation Committee (Finland)
Ilkerin Loita Project (Kenya)
Jeunesse Nationale Populaire (JNP) (Morocco)
Legal Assistance Center for Indigenous Filipinos (PANLIPI) (Philippines)
MAA Development Association (Kenya)
Mejlis of Crimean Tatar People (Ukraine)
Movimento das Mulheres Indígenas do Estado do São Paolo (Brazil)
Nepal Federation of Nationalities (Nepal)
Nepal Indigenous Peoples Development and Information Service Centre (NIPDISC) (Nepal)
South and Meso American Indian Rights Center (United States of America)
Survival for the Lepers, Poor and Needy People Society of Tanzania (SLENOT) (United Republic of Tanzania)
Tuvinien Branch of the Public Association "Russia's Regions" (Russian Federation)
Unidad de Capacitación e Investigación Educativa para la Participación, A.C. (Mexico)

1995/318. Future sessions of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1995, the Economic and Social Council approved the request of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests of the Commission on Sustainable Development to extend the duration of its second session, to be held at Geneva, from one week to two weeks, so that the dates of the second session would be from 11 to 22 March 1996, and also approved the request of the Panel that its third session be held from 2 to 13 September 1996 at a venue to be determined.

1995/319. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1996 and 1997 in the economic, social and related fields

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1995, the Economic and Social Council approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1996 and 1997 in the economic, social and related fields[94] and as revised by Council decision 1995/318.

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[94] E/1995/L.20 and Add.1 and 2.

1995/320. Membership of the Commission on Population and Development

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) That the membership of the Commission on Population and Development should be increased from twenty-seven to forty-seven, according to the following pattern:

Twelve members from African States;

Eleven members from Asian States;

Five members from Eastern European States;

Nine members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Ten members from Western European and other States;

(*b*) That the members of the Commission should be elected by the Council from among the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies before the opening of the twenty-ninth session of the Commission.

1995/321. Coordination segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 1996

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) That the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1996 should be devoted to consideration of the following theme: Coordination of the activities of the United Nations system for the eradication of poverty;

(*b*) That consideration of the theme should focus on the following areas:

(i) Coordination of United Nations support for and availability of resources to the United Nations system for facilitating national poverty eradication plans and programmes as well as the provision of basic social services, particularly at the field level;

(ii) Coordination of United Nations efforts to ensure that all its activities for poverty eradication take fully into account the gender perspective;

(iii) Ways of monitoring the performance of the United Nations in the field of poverty eradication, in the context of the harmonization of the multi-year programmes of work of the functional commissions of the Council, in accordance with the thirteenth paragraph of agreed conclusions 1995/1;[95]

(*c*) To decide at its organizational session for 1996 on the allocation of a number of meetings, within the general segment of its substantive session of 1996, to determine how to ensure harmonization and coordination of the agendas and multi-year programmes of work of its functional commissions.

1995/322. Arrangements governing the framework for cooperation between the United Nations and the World Trade Organization and regarding the status of the International Trade Centre

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1995, the Economic and Social Council (*a*) took note with satisfaction of the letter dated 24 October 1995 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council,[96] enclosing copies of the letters exchanged by the Director-General of the World Trade Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations setting out a framework for cooperation between the United Nations and the World Trade Organization; (*b*) noted the recommendation in the letters exchanged that present arrangements governing the status of the International Trade Centre as a joint body should be confirmed and renewed with the World Trade Organization; and (*c*) also noted that the name of the Centre would accordingly become International Trade Centre of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development/World Trade Organization.

1995/323. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1995, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General concerning the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women[97] and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the subject[98] and decided to refer them to the General Assembly for consideration.

1995/324. Special session of the Commission for Social Development in 1996

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) That the Commission for Social Development, at its special session in 1996, should consider the following theme:

Strategies and actions for the eradication of poverty:

(*a*) Formulation of integrated strategies;

(*b*) Meeting the basic human needs of all;

(*c*) Promotion of self-reliance and community-based initiatives;

(*b*) That the special session should be held at Headquarters from 21 to 30 May 1996.

1995/325. Public administration and development

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone consideration of the sub-item entitled "Public administration and development" until 1996.

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[95] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/50/3), chap. III, para. 22.

[96] E/1995/125.

[97] A/50/747-E/1995/126.

[98] A/50/785-E/1995/128.

1995/326. Elections

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1995, the Economic and Social Council took the following action:

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The following fifteen States were elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1996:[99] ANGOLA, CAMEROON, FINLAND, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, SWEDEN, UGANDA and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from list A and one member from list C for a term beginning on 1 January 1996.[6]

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[99] The length of the terms will be determined at a future meeting.

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